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Dairy, Livestock and Poultry:

World Poultry Situation

TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL POULTRY MARKETS

Production

--World total poultry meat production is forecast to increase about 4 percent in 1992.

--The United States continues to be the world's leading poultry meat producer.

--Poultry meat output is dropping in eastern Europe as producers adapt to a market economy.

--Mexico's broiler meat production is growing at a rapid rate.

--China's broiler industry is evolving swiftly in response to market reforms.

--Production in Japan continues to fall with producers struggling to compete with imports.

--Germany's poultry production remains flat as the broiler sector reorganizes after unification.

--Production in Brazil continues to climb.

Trade

--The United States is maintaining its status as the world's leading poultry meat exporter.

--Japan's demand for imported broiler meat remains firm.

--Mexico's turkey and broiler imports are soaring.

--Thailand's broiler exports continue to climb, fueled by demand from Japan.

--France is looking to expand market share within the EC while maintaining sales in the Mid-East.

--Trade activity in the former Soviet Union continues to be stagnant.

--China is increasingly looking to overseas markets for broiler export opportunities.

--Hong Kong continues to be a major importer with many exporters vying for market share.

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Information featured in this publication is based primarily on reports from FAS overseas posts. This publication would not be possible without the contributions of Agricultural Counselors, Attaches, and Trade Officers and their foreign Agricultural Specialists , and staff based in each country.

Contents

WORLD POULTRY SITUATION

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

World Poultry Meat Production and Distribution 1
World Broiler Meat Production and Distribution 3
Situation and Outlook in Key Broiler Producing and Trading Countries 4
World Turkey Production and Distribution 25
Situtation and Outlook in Key Turkey Meat Producing and Trading Countries 25
World Egg Production and Distribution 29
Situation and Outlook in Key Egg Producing and Trading Countries 29
Export Enhancement Program Update 36

TABLES

Total Poultry Meat Production, Consumption, and Trade 37
Broiler Meat Production, Consumption, and Trade 41
Turkey Meat Production, Consumption, and Trade 45
Egg Production, Consumption, and Trade 49
Per Capita Consumption 54
Destinations for Major Poultry Meat Exporting Countries 58
Sources for Major Poultry Meat Importing Countires 59
Top Twenty U.S. Export Markets for CY 1987-91 60
Top Twenty European Community Export Markets for CY 1987-91 63
Former Soviet Union Production and Distribution 64

WORLD POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

World poultry meat[1] production grew to 37.8 million metric tons in 1991, an increase of 5.4 percent over the previous year. An overwhelming majority of the world's poultry meat production consists of broiler and turkey meat. In 1991, broiler meat accounted for about 72 percent of the production and consumption of the world's total poultry meat, while turkey meat comprised about 10 percent of the world's total. Data indicates that the world's broiler production is increasing at a slightly faster rate than turkey output; world broiler output increased about 6 percent in 1991, while turkey meat output increased about 3 percent.

In 1991, the United States remained the world's dominant producer of poultry meat, accounting for about 30 percent of total production of all reporting countries. Asia was the second largest producing region, accounting for about 20 percent of the world's total poultry meat output. China, the second largest producer of poultry meat in the world, experienced the largest leap in production among the countries in the Asian region. Compared to the previous year, China's poultry meat output increased about 22 percent in 1991. Poultry meat output in Brazil, the world's fourth largest producer, increased about 11 percent in 1991. The European Community (EC) produced about 18 percent of the world's poultry meat output in 1991, and the 1991 production level represented about a 5-percent increase over the previous year. France, the largest producer in the EC and the fifth largest producer in the world, increased poultry meat output about 7 percent in 1991.

One notable development in the international poultry meat market in 1991 was the substantial decline in production and trade activity in the regions of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Compared to 1990, production in Eastern Europe dropped about 12 percent; production in the FSU-12[2], formerly the world's third largest poultry meat producer, dropped about 6 percent; and output in the Baltic States[3] declined about 3 percent. The decline in

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[1]In this publication, the U.S. data for total poultry meat includes all broiler, turkey, and spent fowl meat. Total poultry meat data for the rest of the countries refers to all chicken, turkey, duck, guinea, quail, and pheasant meat.

[2]Here, and in the tables of this publication, FSU-12 refers to the following former Soviet Republics: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Byelarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldava, Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan.

[3]Here, and in the tables of this publication, Baltic States refers to the following countries: Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

production, lack of foreign exchange, and the breakdown of political ties among these countries caused poultry meat trade in these regions to drop off as well. Under the strain of adapting to a more market-oriented economy, poultry meat production and trade in these regions is forecast to fall further in 1992.

Despite declining production in the former Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, world total poultry meat production is forecast to increase about 4 percent in 1992. Growth in world poultry meat output will be fueled by increases in broiler meat production in China, Brazil, the EC, and the United States. Generally speaking, the major poultry meat producers are also the dominant poultry meat exporters. In 1991, the United States led the world in poultry meat exports, followed by France, the Netherlands, and Brazil. Thailand, which is not one of the world's leading producers, overtook Hungary to become the world's fifth largest exporter of poultry meat in 1991.

On the import side, the major buyers of poultry meat were Germany, Japan, Hong Kong, Saudi Arabia, and the FSU-12. With the exceptions of the FSU-12 and Saudi Arabia, all the major poultry meat importers imported more poultry meat in 1991 than in 1990. With consumption of poultry meat continuing to rise in most countries, demand for poultry meat on the world market remains firm, and the level of poultry meat imports in the major importing countries is forecast to increase further in 1992.

As noted earlier, broiler and turkey meat account for a majority of poultry meat production. Similarly, trade in broiler and turkey meat comprises about 85 percent of all international poultry meat commerce. Thus, world trends in the production and distribution of broiler and turkey meat are good indicators of the situation and outlook for total poultry meat output, trade, and consumption. Broiler and turkey meat production, consumption, and trade for 1991 and forecasts for 1992 will be discussed in greater detail in the following two sections.

WORLD BROILER MEAT PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

In 1991, the production of broiler meat in reporting countries increased to 27.2 million metric tons, a 6.2 percent increase over the 1990 production level. Production in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union declined due to the political and economic changes occurring in those regions. Within the EC, Germany experienced the most substantial decline in broiler output. Production in Germany declined as a result of the economic and institutional changes brought on by the unification of former East and West Germany. The United States continued to be the world's largest broiler producer, accounting for about one-third of the production in reporting countries. Brazil, the second largest broiler producer in the world, increased output by about 12 percent. China's broiler producers are responding positively to the market reforms occurring in the agricultural sector there, and China maintained its position as the world's third largest broiler producer. Production in Japan, the fourth largest broiler producer, continued to fall in 1991.

With the exceptions of the former Soviet Union and countries in Eastern Europe, broiler consumption in all reporting countries increased in 1991. In 1991, consumption in reporting countries increased about 5 percent above the 1990 level. The growing diversity of low-cost broiler products on the world market and improved quality control measures are providing the impetus for the growth in the world's consumption of broiler meat.

Fueled by growth in exports from the United States, Brazil, Thailand, China, and France, and by corresponding growth in imports into Japan, Hong Kong, Mexico, and Germany, world broiler trade increased about 7 percent in 1991. Both China's and Thailand's exports increased due to growth in sales to Japan. Brazil continued to rely on its traditional markets in the Middle East. France is becoming less dependent on its traditional markets outside the EC, concentrating more on meeting the growing demand for broiler meat within the EC. In 1991, the United States maintained its position as the world's leading exporter of broiler meat despite lower sales to the former Soviet Union. The United States was able to increase its overall exports due to strong demand for U.S. broiler meat in Mexico, Hong Kong, and Japan. The economic and political changes that have occurred in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union resulted in diminished trade activity in these regions.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK IN KEY BROILER PRODUCING AND TRADING COUNTRIES

BRAZIL'S PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS CONTINUE TO CLIMB

Brazil, the world's second largest broiler meat producer, produced 2.6 million metric tons of broiler meat in 1991, an 11.5 percent increase over the previous year. The reasons for the jump in output in 1991 include stable feed prices and firm domestic and foreign demand for Brazilian broiler meat.

Production growth is forecast to slow to about 8 percent in 1992 and 1993 due to trends toward higher costs of production and weaker producer prices. While feed costs remain relatively stable, the costs of electricity, animal health products, and operating capital are increasing. In addition, a sluggish economy is exerting downward pressure on producer prices. In March 1992, producer prices reached their lowest level on record (US $0.37/kg liveweight). The rising costs of production combined with falling producer prices are squeezing producer profits, and some of the smaller less efficient producers are being forced out of production. Consequently, Brazil's broiler industry is operating at less than full capacity, producing at about 90 percent of the sector's potential output level. Adequate corn and soybean supplies are expected to partially offset the rising costs of the other factors of production, but minimal profit margins are expected to continue through the next two years. Continued tight profit margins should force more small producers out of business and temper production growth rates in the near to medium term.

Brazil's per capita consumption of broiler meat has grown steadily in recent years and is nearing that of beef, the traditionally preferred meat in Brazil. Consumption of chicken meat is estimated to be 15.2 kilograms per person while per capita consumption of beef is around 22 kilograms. Brazil's consumers are increasingly substituting broiler meat for beef, due to the favorable broiler meat prices relative to beef prices. The economic downturn has resulted in Brazilian consumers switching to broiler meat, currently a less expensive source of protein. In addition, the number of poultry products available to Brazil's consumers is diversifying and expanding. The increased availability of further processed chicken products, the development of a nascent fast-food industry, and an increasing preference for white meat are reinforcing growth in aggregate demand for chicken meat.

In 1991, Brazil retained its position as the world's third largest broiler meat exporter. The quantity exported reached an all time record of about 322,000 tons, a 7-percent increase over the previous year. Although Brazil is exporting more and more broiler parts every year, whole birds continue to comprise the majority of

Brazil's exports. In 1991, Brazil's broiler meat exports consisted of 63 percent whole birds and 37 percent chicken parts. Growing foreign demand helped the per-unit price of Brazil's exports jump to $1,221/MT in 1991, a 14-percent increase over the previous year. In 1991, Brazil's export growth was driven by strong demand from Saudi Arabia, Japan, and Hong Kong. Saudi Arabia is Brazil's most important market outlet, purchasing 39 percent of Brazil's total broiler meat exports in 1991; Japan and Hong Kong are next, purchasing 18 and 6 percent, respectively.

Brazil's exporters are hoping that the possibility of "barter" arrangements with oil exporting Middle Eastern countries will result in expanded market share in that region of the world. In addition, they are expecting to reestablish trade arrangements with Cuba and Angola. Brazilian broiler meat exporters are also trying to make inroads into Argentina's market, where they are carrying out a promotional campaign. Despite their efforts to increase exports, Brazil's broiler exporters point to several factors which are mitigating expansion of export opportunities. Brazilian exporters are concerned that subsidized broiler meat entering the Middle East will erode Brazil's market share in that region. Also, the EC recently imposed a compensatory tax on Brazilian chicken part imports in retaliation for the Government of Brazil increasing duties on imported EC milk powder. The new EC tax will limit Brazil's ability to expand sales of broiler meat to the EC market. In addition, Brazilian exporters claim that Brazil's high port costs and the lack of export financing places them at a competitive disadvantage relative to other major broiler meat exporters. In view of these marketing obstacles, Brazil's export growth is forecast to slow somewhat in 1992 and 1993.

MEXICO'S PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS SOAR, WHILE NAFTA CREATES OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Mexico's annual broiler meat output is growing at a rate faster than any other country in the world. Following a 19.7 percent increase in 1991, Mexico's broiler production is expected to grow by about 19 percent again in 1992. However, the rapid rise in output is leading to a surplus of broiler meat in some regions of the country, which will likely result in a considerably lower production rate in 1993.

Production has been increasing at a relatively high rate in recent years due to a consistent feed supply, greater use of improved technology and genetics, and the enhanced coordination of production and marketing facilities. A partial liberalization of Mexico's import regime covering feed grains has provided the broiler sector with greater access to a more competitively priced feed supply. Import licenses are no longer required for sorghum and soybean meal. With a less expensive feed supply, broiler producers have been experiencing positive returns. The promising

profit levels have motivated producers to make investments in production capacity and improved breeding stock. These technological improvements were carried out in conjunction with further vertical integration of the industry. The Mexican Government has gradually allowed market forces to govern the price of poultry meat, giving producers even greater incentive to expand production. Larger producers have focused on gaining a competitive advantage by expanding, and thereby capturing the benefits of economies of scale. Also, the larger firms have been attempting to improve marketing channels by bypassing intermediaries and directly marketing branded retail products. The upshot of the recent structural and technological changes in Mexico's broiler industry is large annual increases in production, as exemplified by the near 20 percent growth rate in 1991. In 1992, as the industry becomes more concentrated and specialized, the growth in production is forecast to be near the large increase in output in 1991.

However, the recent large jumps in production have resulted in an over-supply of broiler meat in the interior regions of Mexico. In late 1991, the excess production began to manifest itself as lower domestic prices. As a result, in early 1992, some producers begun experiencing negative returns. In an effort to recoup losses, producers have thus far focused more on reducing production costs rather than on limiting overall output. But industry analysts feel the growth in output in 1991 and that projected for 1992 is unsustainable. Therefore, the forecast for 1993 production growth is a more modest 5 percent.

The future of Mexico's broiler industry will undoubtedly be influenced by the impending North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). With the NAFTA, broiler producers hope to acquire access to the U.S.'s relatively inexpensive feed grains, especially corn. Currently, producers use primarily sorghum as the carbohydrate source in their feed rations. About 40 percent of the sorghum used by Mexico's broiler industry is imported from the United States. Only under exceptional circumstances are corn imports permitted for use by the broiler industry. By using more competitively priced U.S. corn, producers feel that they would be more efficient and that their cost structures would be more in line with those of U.S. producers.

Mexico's consumption of broiler meat, like production, increased sharply in 1991. In 1991, consumption of broiler meat grew by 21.8 percent and is expected to increase by about 19 percent in 1992. A general expansion of Mexico's economy and a growing middle class are fueling the increases in broiler meat consumption. In addition, broiler meat prices are now lower than other meats, and low income consumers are substituting chicken meat for red meats. Consumption in Mexico City accounts for about 50 percent of Mexico's overall utilization of broiler meat. Unlike in the United States, there is a strong demand for dark meat in Mexico, and the price gap between white and dark meat is not as wide.

The rise in consumption of broiler meat in Mexico has been augmented by imports, which increased significantly in 1991. The imports were primarily U.S. broiler parts marketed in Mexico-U.S. border areas. In 1991, Mexico imported about 60,000 metric tons of broiler meat, a 53.8-percent increase over the 1990 level. Due to the uncertainty surrounding the potential ramifications of the NAFTA and tightened control at the border, the annual growth in imports is expected to slow to about 17 percent in 1992. Imports of 70,000 tons are forecast for 1992.

The Mexican Government has implemented new border control measures to curb the influx of illegal U.S. broiler parts. Fresh, frozen, or chilled broiler parts require an import license to enter Mexico. Except for broiler meat destined for markets along Mexico's border with the United States, officials commonly deny importers import licenses. In 1991, Mexican officials approved only about 1,500 metric tons of uncooked broiler parts for Mexico City and around 40,000 metric tons for border areas. But, according to U.S. trade data, the United States exported close to 60,000 metric tons of broiler meat to Mexico in 1991. Mexican officials point to the existence of a significant amount of "technical contraband" to explain the discrepancy between the quantity of uncooked broiler meat approved for import and the quantity of uncooked poultry meat appearing in U.S. export data. Technical contraband refers to the practice of incorrectly classifying uncooked broiler meat as processed meat. Processed meat imports are not subject to import licensing requirements. Thus, to elude the need to acquire an import license for uncooked poultry meat, the broiler parts are said to be erroneously classified as processed poultry meat. This method of importing U.S. dark meat represents a very profitable venture for importers, as they can exploit the wide price differential that exists between U.S. prices and domestic Mexican prices. As noted earlier, demand for dark meat is strong in Mexico, and prices tend to be higher for these products than in the United States. Retail prices for legs, leg quarters, wings, and feet range from $1.76-2.10 per pound in Mexico. The strong demand for these products in Mexico has given importers strong incentive to circumvent the quantitative restrictions Mexico places on broiler parts imports.

Responding to complaints from domestic producers, the Mexican Government has taken steps to crack down on broiler part technical contraband. In February 1992, Mexico changed its definition of processed poultry meat in an effort to prevent the incorrect classification of broiler parts as processed poultry meat. Now, border officials can refuse entrance of uncooked broiler meat unless the product is considered processed poultry meat, in accordance with the new definition. Therefore, broiler exporters, particularly U.S. broiler exporters, may experience difficulties in expanding sales to Mexico. In the short term, raw broiler parts imported legally will be permitted to service only markets along the border. The quantity that is allowed to enter legally will

depend on the amount of import licenses Mexico chooses to issue. The 1993 import forecast of 70,000 tons of broiler meat imports assumes the Mexican officials will be effective in cracking down on misclassified imports.

In the medium term, Mexico's trade in broiler meat will be heavily influenced by the final outcome of the NAFTA. Under the NAFTA, which still has to be ratified by the legislative bodies in both the United States and Mexico, Mexico's domestic broiler industry will be protected during a 10-year transition period after the NAFTA is operational. In the first year of the transition period, Mexico will eliminate the requirement for import licenses, but will establish a duty-free import quota of 95,000 tons of poultry meat per year. The import quota is based on the level of licensed imports over the past few years, and will grow at a compounded 3-percent annual rate for the duration of the transition period.

The 95,000 ton duty-free quota is to be divided into five different commodity categories, each having a specific import sub-quota level. There will be a 13,000 ton sub-quota for whole birds, which can be filled with broilers, spent hens, and/or fresh/chilled turkeys. The sub-quota for broiler parts is to be 25,000 tons, but this sub-quota quantity will also include all duck, goose, guinea, and/or fresh/chilled turkey parts. In addition, there will be a 27,000 ton quota for mechanically deboned meat, which may include any type of poultry meat. The other two sub-quotas cover frozen whole turkeys and turkey parts.

The products imported within the quantities specified by the sub-quotas will not be subject to any tariffs. Imports in excess of the sub-quotas will be subject to over-quota tariffs. For the three sub-quotas governing broiler meat, the over-quota tariff will be the higher of a 260-percent ad valorem tariff or a specific tariff of $1,680 per metric ton. The over-quota tariffs will be phased-out during the 10-year transition period according to the following formula: a 24-percent reduction over the first six years in equal annual increments, then a straightline phase-out over the remaining four years of the transition period.

FRANCE'S PRODUCERS FACING NEW REGULATIONS, BUT EXPORTS REMAIN STRONG

France, the largest broiler producer in the EC, produced about 995,000 tons of broiler meat in 1991, a 3.8-percent increase over the previous year. Declining domestic demand and decreased farm gate prices, in conjunction with rising costs, are currently hindering production increases. Thus, growth in broiler production is forecast to slow in 1992 and remain flat through 1993.

Like other broiler producers in the EC, France's broiler producers are facing growing societal pressure to convert to less intensive

production systems. While the trend in overall production is toward slower annual growth rates, growth in the production of free-range birds is on the rise, expanding by 5.8 percent in 1991. Over the past few years, production of free-range broilers in France has increased due to growing demand for products produced in what consumers perceive to be a better growing environment for the birds. In response to this growing demand, France's producers of free range birds are attempting to establish specific management standards for free-range products. With certified products, producers hope to receive higher prices for products marketed to serve the increasing preference for products considered to be safer and produced in a more humane manner. France's producers are concerned that the trend toward the free-range mode of production will result in a much less efficient broiler sector with higher costs of production.

Problems surrounding waste disposal are also becoming a concern for many of France's poultry producers. In recent years, groundwater nitrate levels above EC standards have been found in many regions of France, especially in the Province of Brittany, the location of over 40 percent of the country's intensive livestock operations. To preserve water resources, French authorities implemented a code detailing various techniques to reduce the level of nitrate leaching. To date, compliance with the code is only on a voluntary basis. But due to the strong current of public opinion prevailing in France in favor of "green" production practices, and in other EC countries as well, it is quite possible producers may be legally bound to abide by the code in the future. It is still uncertain whether environmental protection strategies will be identical over the entire EC or whether incentives will be provided to producers to reorganize their operations to meet the new guidelines.

While demand for broiler meat in France remains stable, aggregate consumption shows little indication of expanding. In 1991, domestic consumption actually declined 1.7 percent from the previous year's level. Domestic consumption of broiler products is expected to remain flat through 1992 and 1993. The general trend in France is consumption of more further processed products and less whole broilers.

While domestic demand is not expanding, foreign demand for France's broiler meat remains strong, particularly among other EC countries. Broiler meat exports grew to 401,000 tons in 1991, a 12.1-percent increase over the previous year. Most of the growth in exports went to other EC countries, where shipments increased 21 percent. Exports to other EC countries accounted for about 35 percent (140,000 tons) of France's total broiler meat exports in 1991. Within the EC, the major markets for French broiler meat include the United Kingdom, Germany, and Spain. Outside the EC, the primary destination for French broiler meat is the Middle East, where 41 percent (165,000 tons) of France's broiler meat was exported in 1991. French exports to the Middle East declined 5

percent in 1991. French exporters point to increased competition from U.S. exports to explain their drop in sales to the Middle East. France's exports to the Middle East have also been adversely affected by the closure of the market in Iraq, and the inability of Syria to meet payment requirements. Saudi Arabia is France's primary customer in the Middle East, accounting for about 27 percent (108,000 tons) of total sales in 1991. Almost all of France's exports to countries outside the EC are whole birds, while sales within the EC include a mixture of whole birds, broiler parts, and other further processed products. Facing increasingly stiff competition in the Middle East and strong competition from Denmark in the EC market, broiler exports are expected to increase at a lower rate in 1992 and 1993. For 1992 and 1993, exports are forecast to grow at a rate of about 2 to 4 percent.

GERMANY STRUGGLES TO ADAPT TO NEW ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

Like the rest of Germany's economy, the broiler industry is still adjusting to the union of the former East and West Germanies. During the current period of transition, eastern Germany's production and distribution of broiler meat is still in a reorganization phase as the former state-run system is replaced by a market-oriented economy. Many production units in former East Germany are being privatized, while others are going out of production completely. The entire industry in eastern Germany is being restructured to more effectively compete with the industry in western Germany.

Due to the restructuring of the broiler industry in eastern Germany, overall broiler production declined by about 5.7 percent in 1991. The decline in Germany's overall output of broiler meat occurred despite growth in production in the western region. The industry in the former West Germany is a well organized, privately owned industry, and production in this region has been growing steadily in recent years. However, Germany's overall production data masks the growth in production in the western region. In 1991, the decrease in production in the former East Germany outstripped gains in output in former West Germany; hence, Germany's overall output declined in 1991. Broiler production in former East Germany is expected to stabilize in 1992 as the industry adjusts to the new market-oriented environment. Hence, Germany's overall production is forecast to increase about 6 percent in 1992, and production should continue expanding through 1993.

Despite a drop in domestic production, strong imports of broiler meat from other EC member states allowed Germany's broiler consumption to increase about 4 percent in 1991. Consumption is growing due to changing demand patterns in former East Germany, and sustained growth in consumption in former West Germany. In the

past, consumption of broiler meat in former East Germany was limited almost entirely to frozen whole birds. However, since unification, East Germans have been exposed to a much broader variety of broiler products. East German consumers have responded positively to the availability of new broiler products and have increased consumption. As east Germans grow accustomed to consuming fresh rather than frozen broiler products, and storage and distribution facilities for marketing fresh products in former East Germany develop, consumption of broiler meat in former East Germany should catch up with the consumption level in former West Germany. Distribution facilities in former East Germany are still in the first stages of development, but are expected to evolve with the growing demand for fresh broiler meat. For that reason, broiler meat consumption in former East Germany is expected to grow, and Germany's overall consumption is forecast to increase about 4 percent in 1992.

As a result of increased demand in both regions of the country and the collapse of production in Eastern Europe, broiler meat imports increased to 281,000 metric tons in 1991, a 17.1 percent increase over the previous year. EC member states supplied about 88 percent of Germany's total imports, with the Netherlands being the primary source. The large increase in imports for 1991 continues the trend of growing imports and declining broiler meat self-sufficiency, which fell to 49.5 percent in 1991. As production stabilizes in former East Germany, import demand should slacken somewhat. Thus, in 1992 and 1993, the level of imports should grow at a more moderate annual rate of 2 to 3 percent.

CHINA'S BROILER SECTOR GROWS, BUT PRODUCTION PROBLEMS PERSIST

Although precise data on China's broiler production is unavailable, sources indicate the industry is expanding rapidly. It is estimated that broiler output has increased at an average annual rate of 20 percent since 1986. Government efforts to facilitate the development of the broiler industry, particularly the encouragement of integrated operations, have been key to the rapid growth of the broiler sector. Additionally, the increasing availability of high quality feed provided by joint-venture and independent feed mills, and the growing use of imported breeding stock has improved the productivity of China's broiler industry. Excellent grain harvests in 1990 resulted in low feed prices in 1991, which allowed China to increase broiler output to about 1.7 million tons in 1991, an estimated 25 percent increase over the previous year. China's broiler output is forecast to top the 2 million metric ton mark in 1992. China now ranks as the third largest producer in the world, behind Brazil and the United States. If current growth rates continue, China will soon surpass Brazil to become the world's second largest producer of broilers.

However, to increase output, China's broiler industry must still overcome several fundamental production constraints, including: a lack of domestically produced animal health products, generally poor quality feed from state-run mills, and inefficient management practices. The majority of China's broilers continue to be raised by individual households managing small flocks, largely for home consumption. The wide spatial distribution of China's broiler production poses a formidable barrier to the continued development and commercialization of the sector. The rapid development of a market-based broiler industry could result in a serious disruption of the production patterns of the subsistence producers. Chinese officials intend to take measures to alleviate the problems the small producers will face by encouraging them to consolidate their operations. Although individual households continue to be the dominant model of production, large scale production operations are becoming more prevalent, especially in rural suburbs of major cities. Even in these larger more intense operations, production problems are pervasive. Use of pharmaceuticals in feeds is not well controlled, leading to serious problems concerning drug residue. Poor quality feeds and poor management practices result in high mortality and poor feed efficiency. Lack of adequate diagnostic laboratories causes disease outbreaks to go unidentified and unreported. The level of bio-security is low, with poultry production facilities located close together, feed transferred from one farm to another, and little or no washing or disinfecting of animal transportation crates.

Despite these production problems, China has shown that it can produce high quality broilers. Some Chinese producers have been successful in marketing their products to fast-food outlets, such as Kentucky Fried Chicken. Also, processors have been able to produce a product acceptable for export to the quality conscious Japanese market. Foreign companies are playing a significant role in bringing China's broiler industry up to international standards. By introducing new equipment, high quality feeds, animal drugs, and improved breeding stock, joint-venture operations are setting the pace of technological development in China's broiler industry. Competition from joint-venture operations is the main factor driving state-run mills to improve the feed quality.

At only 3.4 kg per person, China's per capita consumption of poultry meat is one of the lowest in the world. Although China's official statistics indicate poultry meat consumption has not grown in recent years, the level of production and net trade, as well as anecdotal evidence, suggests otherwise. The rapid growth of the commercial broiler industry has led to an increased capacity to supply broiler meat to Chinese markets. Tourists are important poultry meat consumers in China, and the revitalization of the tourist industry is providing a boost to broiler consumption.

Given the current low level of consumption, the ongoing refinement of China's marketing channels, and the growing incomes among some

of China's consumers, China's demand for broiler meat is expected to increase in the future. China's broiler meat consumption is forecast to grow about 15 percent in 1992. Chinese consumers are just beginning to grow accustomed to the availability and use of dressed broilers and broiler parts. Significant quantities of broiler products in Chinese markets only began to appear in the past few years. Prior to the early 1980's, most of the chickens sold in local markets were culled hens. Growing consumer familiarity with the availability and use of broiler meat is expected to boost consumption. In addition, the continued integration of the rural economy with the rest of China's economy should add to the annual growth rate of broiler meat consumption as China's vast rural areas are home to some 800 million people.

The rate of growth in per-capita broiler meat consumption will depend on the speed with which the broiler industry develops and the rapidity of the liberalization of the pork sector. Subsidies provided for pork products are a major factor keeping broiler consumption lower than might be expected. However, the subsidies for both pork production and consumption are gradually being phased out, which should increase the demand for broiler meat. The lifting of the price subsidies for pork in urban markets may stimulate demand by allowing a more reasonable poultry meat/pork price relationship.

China's exports of broiler meat increased about 8 percent in 1991 and are expected to reach 115,000 tons in 1992 and 130,000 tons in 1993. The sharp increase in poultry meat production combined with slow growth in domestic consumption is fostering export growth and will likely add pressure to develop and expand foreign markets for China's broiler meat. Japan and Hong Kong are China's leading destinations for broiler meat.

Early in 1991, Japan restricted imports of poultry meat from China due to the presence of drug residue in some shipments. Chinese trade officials were able to control the problem and exports to Japan picked up again in the third and fourth quarters. With the apparent resolution of the residue problems, first quarter 1992 exports to Japan were strong. China's boneless breasts and thighs are competitive in Japan and other East Asian markets due to inexpensive local labor, and not due to inexpensive broiler meat. Adding to China's competitiveness is the proximity of China to East Asia's growing markets for poultry meat.

In 1991, China imported 82,000 tons of chicken meat, about half of which came from the United States. On a volume basis, China is a net importer of chicken meat, but the value of exports is more than twice the value of imports. The positive balance of trade on a value basis stems from the fact that China exports mainly high-value broiler products, but imports primarily inexpensive legs and feet.

JAPAN REMAINS LEADING BROILER MEAT IMPORTER

Japan's production fell to 1.3 million tons in 1991, a 2.3-percent decrease from the previous year. Most production indicators point to a further decrease in output in the future, with production forecast to decline about 3 percent in 1992. The number of broiler farms in Japan has dropped from 7,000 in 1985 to 4,700 in 1991. As a result of increasing production costs and weak domestic prices, record numbers of small producers continue to leave Japan's broiler industry. Production over the long term is unlikely to rebound due to stiff competition from imports and rising production costs.

Unlike broiler production, consumption of broiler meat continues to increase, with the growing demand being satisfied by imports. Although in 1991 Japan's sluggish economy somewhat dampened growth in consumption of broiler meat, consumption should pick up again in 1992. Due to rising household consumption, demand for broiler meat is forecast to be stronger in 1992. The growth in household consumption reverses a trend of recent years whereby Japan's consumers had been eating out with increasing frequency and eating fewer meals at home. Demand in the food service sector, on the other hand, continues to be sluggish due to the relatively stagnant economy. In Japan, there is a traditional preference for dark meat. Japan's demand for dark meat rather than white meat results in higher retail prices for dark meat than white meat. In March 1992, wholesale prices for leg meat were 167 yen/kg higher than breast meat.

In 1991, Japan maintained its position as the world's leading importer of broiler meat. Japan imported 347,000 tons, a 19.2-percent increase over the previous year. Thailand, the source of 37 percent of Japan's broiler meat imports in 1991, continues to expand market share in Japan. On a value basis, Thailand's market share is even larger, accounting for about 46 percent of Japan's imports in 1991. Exporting primarily bone-in-leg parts, the United States was Japan's second largest source of broiler meat in 1991, accounting for about 34 percent of Japan's imports. China and Brazil are also important broiler meat exporters to Japan.

Despite faltering demand from the food service sector in 1992, declining domestic production should prompt further growth in broiler meat imports in 1992. Imports are projected to increase about 15 percent in 1992 and remain strong through 1993. Continuing strong imports from Thailand should boost Thailand's market share to 40 percent in 1992. As concerns over chemical residue in Chinese products subsides, imports from China should increase, and its market share is expected to reach 12.5 percent. Due to continued fierce competition from Thailand, China, and Brazil, the U.S.'s market share is forecast to decline in 1992.

THAILAND'S EXPORT BOOM CONTINUES

During the past two decades, there has been a dramatic transformation in the structure and performance of Thailand's broiler sector. Evolving from small-scale, backyard operations to a vertically integrated, highly intensive industry, Thailand's broiler sector is now the third largest producer in Asia. In 1991, Thailand further reinforced its position as a major player in Asia's highly competitive broiler market. Broiler production in Thailand increased to 630,000 tons, a 9.6-percent increase over the previous year. Thailand's expansion in broiler output in 1991 was driven by strong exports to Japan. Overseas demand for Thailand's broiler meat is expected to continue, and production is forecast to grow at an annual rate of about 10 percent through 1993.

The expansion of Thailand's broiler industry has always been inextricably linked to its export performance. Thailand began exporting poultry meat in 1973, shipping only 135 tons to Japan. Grasping the potential of Japan's largely untapped market for broiler meat, a small number of Thai feed companies embarked on a dynamic phase of rapid vertical integration. From feed milling to chick production to final processing, a few Thai companies acquired control of the majority of the broiler meat produced in Thailand. In addition, the companies introduced high-yielding breeding stock from abroad and successfully adapted imported production and processing technology to conditions in Thailand. The integrated firms geared their production systems and concentrated their efforts almost exclusively to satisfy Japan's demand for poultry meat. By 1981, equipped with modern technology and having a secure overseas market, Thailand's broiler sector was the world's eighth largest exporter of broiler meat.

The industry became further concentrated and specialized throughout the 1980's, gearing up for a period of rapid growth in the late 1980's. Since 1988, Thailand's broiler production has increased 27 percent, and exports have grown 71 percent. In 1990, Thailand overtook the United States to become the top supplier of broiler meat to Japan, and Thai products continued to gain market share in 1991. Japan purchased 37 percent of its broiler meat from Thailand in 1991, up from 35 percent the previous year. In terms of overall exports, Thailand is now the fifth largest exporter in the world, but the number one exporter of value-added cuts. Due to continued strong demand in overseas markets, Thai exports are forecast to increase about 16 percent in 1992.

A number of factors have contributed to the rapid expansion of Thailand's export-oriented broiler industry. First, Thailand is one of the world's leading corn producers, so the country is endowed with one of the principal inputs required for broiler production. Second, as stated earlier, the growth and development of Thailand's broiler sector has been driven by the demand for broiler meat in Japan. In 1991, about 83 percent of Thailand's

overall exports went to Japan. Third, Thailand's skillful, diligent, and low-cost workers are able to tailor products to meet the specific demands of overseas markets. Thailand exports a broad range of competitively priced value-added specialty items, including boneless breast, de-boned legs, meat skewers, and numerous types of fillets. Fourth, the growth in Thailand's domestic demand for low quality chicken parts and by-products has allowed Thai processors to focus on exporting value-added products while diverting by-products to the domestic market. Although Thailand's broiler industry is geared primarily for export, only about 26 percent of total production is shipped to overseas markets. In 1991, Thailand's broiler meat consumption grew about 7 percent, and is forecast to increase by around 9 percent in 1992. Finally, and possibly the most important factor contributing to the success of Thailand's broiler industry, Thailand's private sector responded quickly to the overseas demand for high-quality broiler meat. As discussed earlier, Thai entrepreneurs modernized and integrated their domestic industry in just a few years. Currently, the Thai broiler industry is dominated by 10 firms which account for 70 to 80 percent of overall production. Members of the industry are continuing with expansion activities, with two companies planning to build new processing plants in 1992 and another intending to build a new facility in 1993.

Despite the phenomenal success of Thailand's broiler sector in recent years, fundamental production problems linger. Relative to other broiler producing countries, broiler mortality rates are still high in Thailand. This is particularly true during Thailand's three month hot season, when the mortality rate sometimes reaches from 15 to 25 percent. Another problem for the broiler sector is that it must compete with Thailand's burgeoning manufacturing sector to meet its demand for labor. Further development of the manufacturing sector will place upward pressure on wages. An increase in the cost of labor would diminish Thailand's competitive advantage in broiler meat processing. In addition, growth in both the poultry and swine producing sectors has increased the demand for feed in Thailand. Continued growth in the demand for feed may increase feed costs and squeeze producers' profit margins.

HONG KONG'S CONTINUED GROWTH IN CONSUMPTION STIMULATES IMPORTS

In 1991, Hong Kong's broiler production declined 9.1 percent compared with the 1990 production level. The drop in production in 1991 continues a trend in that began when stringent anti-pollution measures were imposed in 1987. Currently, domestic production accounts for only 11.6 percent of domestic consumption, and it is expected that this percentage will decline further. Hong Kong's level of broiler production should remain flat in the near term, as producers are unable to compete with imports while simultaneously

adjusting to the new environmental regulations governing production.

Hong Kong's consumption of broiler meat in 1991 was 172,000 tons, a 9.6-percent increase over 1990. Consumption continues to increase in Hong Kong due to the increasing preference for imported inexpensive frozen broiler products. Consumption patterns in 1991 continued a trend toward imported frozen products and away from consumption of local or imported live birds. This trend is being driven by the tendency of consumers to purchase more frozen broiler meat for home consumption and their tendency to consume less of the locally slaughtered birds served in Chinese restaurants. In 1991, an estimated 63 percent of Hong Kong's consumption of broiler meat was imported frozen products, while local or imported live chickens accounted for the remaining 37 percent of broiler meat consumed. In contrast, 57 percent of consumption was in the form of frozen imported products in 1990, while the remaining 43 percent was locally slaughtered live birds. Consumption of wings comprises the bulk (41 percent) of frozen broiler meat used by Hong Kong's consumers.

In 1991, Hong Kong's imports of broiler meat rose to 246,000 tons, an 18.3-percent increase over 1990. As indicated above, Hong Kong's continuing surge in imports of broiler meat is being driven by growing domestic demand for frozen products. Imports of frozen meat increased 14.7 percent while live bird imports increased about 3.6 percent. The United States remained the largest supplier of frozen meat, accounting for about half of Hong Kong's imports. Brazil and Japan are the other major exporters to Hong Kong. All live broiler imports come from Southern China. Of Hong Kong's total imports, about 100,000 tons are bound for re-export to Southern China. Sources in Southern China indicate over 50 percent of the re-exported products are imported into China illegally. The reason for the rampant smuggling from Hong Kong to China is that after various duties, commercial taxes, and other fees are assessed, China's total effective tariff on poultry meat is about 75 percent. Hence, traders smuggle poultry meat into China to circumvent the extremely high border taxes. Chicken feet and wings are very popular in Southern China and these are the main products being re-exported. About half of the products being smuggled are of U.S. origin.

CANADA'S SUPPLY MANAGEMENT STILL HAMPERS DEVELOPMENT OF THE BROILER INDUSTRY

Canada's broiler industry continues to be controlled by a restrictive supply management program. All broiler production and trade, and therefore consumption, is subject to the central control of the Canadian Chicken Marketing Agency (CCMA). As a result of production quota cutbacks, particularly in Ontario, Canada's broiler meat output increased only marginally in 1991 (0.9

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percent). Production growth in 1992 should also be relatively stagnant, as CCMA set a conservative 1992 production target. Based on production quota levels, production in 1992 should grow by less than 1 percent. The prospect of recovery in the Canadian economy and the expectation of higher beef and pork prices are likely to result in higher production target levels in 1993.

Under supply management, relatively high chicken prices have stymied broiler consumption and hindered product development and diversification. In 1991, broiler meat consumption grew less than 2 percent. In the future, the use of broiler meat by Canada's consumers will hinge on production quota levels. To the extent that production quotas are increased and more imports are allowed, broiler meat consumption should increase. Canada's annual per capita broiler meat consumption is still about 10 kg less than that of the United States.

Under the supply management program, the quantity of allowable imports is a function of the quantity of domestic broiler production. The present annual import quota level for chicken meat is 7.5 percent of the previous year's domestic production. The quota covers live and slaughtered whole chicken and chicken parts. The import quota does not include most types of prepared meals and other further processed items. The United States is the only country which exports significant amounts of chicken meat to Canada. In 1991, Canada imported about 51,000 tons of chicken meat from the United States.

There is unlikely to be any change in Canada's supply management program in the near future. In both the Uruguay Round of world trade talks and the NAFTA negotiations, the Canadians have been resolute in their desire to preserve their policies protecting their poultry industry. Consumers are unlikely to call for a change in the system, as the high costs imposed by the supply management system is a concept not well understood by Canadian consumers. However, with a growing number of shoppers crossing the border to purchase poultry meat in the United States, where retail prices are 30 to 40 percent less, a growing awareness of the inherent inefficiencies of the supply management program may emerge.

SINGAPORE REMAINS ACTIVE TRADER OF BROILER MEAT

Singapore's broiler production increased slightly in 1991, but is forecast to fall in the future. The escalating demand for land to be used for roads, public housing, and industrial parks is expected to cause further reductions in Singapore's already rapidly declining agricultural land area. With continuing urbanization in Singapore, it is anticipated that the broiler industry will be phased out eventually.

The slight increase in local production in 1991 resulted in slower growth of live imports from Malaysia. Live broiler imports from Malaysia increased 15 percent in 1991, compared to an increase of 21 percent in 1990. It is anticipated that live imports will level off when the prohibition of poultry slaughter in local market stalls goes into effect in 1993. In an effort to enhance food safety, the Government of Singapore began a gradual elimination of poultry slaughter in local markets in September 1991. All slaughter in local markets is to be eliminated by March 1993. Beginning on that date, all poultry from domestic sources will have to be sourced from a licensed slaughtering plant. Currently, there are 12 slaughtering plants in operation, accounting for about 25 percent of the locally slaughtered poultry. The impact of the elimination of poultry slaughter in local market stalls is still uncertain. Much of this market may be replaced by locally slaughtered Malaysian poultry, but new opportunities for exporters of frozen products may emerge.

Broiler meat imports amounted to 51,000 tons in 1991, a slight increase over 1990. The small increase in imports compared to previous years can be attributed to a decline in re-exports to Brunei, smaller growth in the imports of live birds from Malaysia, and the existence of excess stocks held over from 1990. Imports of chicken parts increased about 7 percent, while whole bird imports declined about 6 percent. Although U.S. market share declined in 1991, the United States remained the largest supplier of broiler meat to Hong Kong. While U.S. exports remained steady in absolute terms, its market share declined due to increased imports from Thailand, Brazil, and the United Kingdom. Imports of chicken parts from Brazil jumped over 80 percent in 1991, with most of this increase coming in the chicken wings category. Trade sources forecast that Brazil's overall market share in Singapore will increase due to competitive prices, attractive packaging, and high product quality. Singapore imposes no duties or tariffs on any poultry products. Hence, the market is highly competitive and importers are very responsive to price and quality variations.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S BROILER INDUSTRY PLAGUED BY PROTEIN FEED SHORTAGES

In 1991, the level of broiler meat production in Czechoslovakia fell about 13 percent. A chronic shortage of high quality feed ingredients, especially soybean meal, continues to constrain broiler production in Czechoslovakia. A lack of foreign exchange is preventing Czechoslovakia from being able to import sufficient quantities of soybeans. The monopolistic nature and low level of technology persisting in the feed industry make the problems associated with a lack of protein meal even more acute. Broiler producers are feeding rations with low protein levels, leading to slow growth rates and low feed conversion ratios. The feed conversion ratio actually worsened from 2.59 kg in 1990 to 2.67 kg in 1991. In response to the tight supply of high-protein feeds,

policy-makers are promoting the production and availability of pulses, particularly peas and beans. However, the planted area of fodder pulses increased only about 0.1 percent in 1991. Thus, growth in broiler output will depend to a large extent on the restructuring and upgrading of the feed industry.

Like production, broiler meat consumption remains stagnant, hovering around 10 kg per person, in part because inflation and unemployment are hampering growth. Insufficient slaughtering and marketing facilities are also limiting growth. To date, hardly any broiler meat is processed to serve a fast-food sector.

However, the conversion to a market economy, in conjunction with improvements in production techniques, should result in growth in broiler meat consumption. In the past, broiler prices reflected neither the supply-demand situation nor the true cost of production. Moreover, consumers' decisions were influenced by subsidization of meat prices. The recent conversion to a market economy is having a large impact on retail meat prices. Consumer price subsidies began to decline in July 1990, and all the subsidies were removed by January 1991. Prices are still distorted by the remnants of the old monopolistic marketing and wholesaling system, but price changes now essentially correlate with movements in supply and demand. Compared to other meats, the price of broiler meat is quite low. If this favorable price situation continues, broiler meat consumption should gradually rise.

Czechoslovakia's exports of broiler meat have been relatively insignificant in recent years. In 1991, Czechoslovakia exported 12,000 tons of broilers to the former Soviet Union, Poland, Switzerland, and Germany. The breakdown of political and economic ties between Eastern European countries and the beginning of trading using hard currency is reducing trade levels between Czechoslovakia and other countries.

ROMANIA'S BROILER INDUSTRY IN STATE OF DECLINE

Broiler meat production in Romania was 390,000 tons in 1991, a 2.5-percent decline from the previous year. In 1992 and 1993, broiler production is forecast to continue falling. Romania's declining broiler production is being caused, in part, by an inadequate supply of protein feeds. Although 1991 corn production was high, domestic oilseed production was low and insufficient for the livestock sector's protein meal requirements. Domestic oilseed production covered only 35 percent of livestock feed requirements, and a shortage of hard currency is preventing Romania from importing. In addition, a shortage of vitamins and animal health products limited productivity and increased mortality. Faced with the unavailability of needed inputs, many broiler producers are reducing flock numbers and some are quitting completely. Given these trends in Romania's broiler industry, the future of the

industry is bleak. Replacement stock is being cut, and production should continue declining at least through 1993.

There is a substantial amount of government intervention in Romania's broiler industry. Producer prices are set by the government and producers also receive production subsidies. In May of 1992, broiler producer prices were increased almost fourfold. Despite this increase, the prices producers are receiving are still below production costs. In addition, producer subsidies were cut and will be totally eliminated by the end of 1992. In an effort to create a more market-oriented economy, the Government intends to eventually end all government intervention in the broiler sector.

After pork, poultry meat is the preferred meat in Romania. However, escalating prices are reducing demand, and per capita consumption is forecast to fall by 3 kg in 1992.

In 1991, broiler exports were banned due to the tight supply situation within the country. For 1992, the Government of Romania has set an export quota of 10,000 tons. With the current production problems, however, Romania's broiler industry will have problems filling this quota. In 1991, Romania imported 30,000 tons of broiler meat, primarily from other Eastern European countries. Imports are forecast to increase only slightly in 1992, as foreign exchange shortages, and the lack of a fully convertible currency will prevent any large increases in imports. In early 1992, Romania imported 5,000 tons of U.S. leg quarters. Trade sources indicate that if more hard currency becomes available, more U.S. poultry may be imported in 1992.

POLAND'S BROILER SECTOR REMAINS UNSETTLED FOLLOWING MARKET REFORMS

Poland's broiler production was about 170,000 tons in 1991, a 5.5 percent drop from the previous year's output. The decline in 1991 was the third straight year for Poland's broiler production to fall. However, due to growing demand, a slight easing of interest rates, and evidence that some producers are beginning to adjust to the new marketed-oriented economic system, broiler production should rebound in 1992.

In the previous three years, broiler producers' profit margins were squeezed by the high cost of commercial feeds and high interest rates. Feed prices climbed following the withdrawal of state subsidies in October 1989. As a result, feed mills substituted inferior ingredients for imported soybean meal and corn, and feed quality declined. In addition, interest rates of over 50 percent per annum crushed some large enterprises dependent on credit to cover operating expenses. The combination of high interest rates and poor feed quality lowered profit margins and reduced the overall performance of Poland's broiler industry.

To reduce costs, many producers now purchase inexpensive low-quality breeder stock, blend their own feeds, do their own slaughtering, and some have even opened their own retail shops. With the increasing prevalence of on-farm slaughter, slaughterhouses are now operating at only 60 percent capacity. Growing dependence on-farm slaughter has reduced carcass quality and has had an adverse impact on demand. Additionally, producers are increasingly replacing corn and soybean meal with inferior feeds, resulting in steadily declining feed efficiency.

In 1991, broiler meat consumption increased only about 1 percent. A large supply of red meat limited growth in broiler meat consumption. The liquidation of cattle herds and record pork production kept red meat prices low relative to broiler meat prices. As a result, consumption of red meat grew by about 8 percent in 1991. The reduced cattle numbers will slash beef output by about 10 percent in 1992, which should provide a boost to broiler meat consumption. Poultry meat consumption is forecast to continue rising through 1993 as beef supplies dwindle further. Although broiler meat is less expensive, Poland's consumers prefer red meat, particularly pork. Therefore, even with the expected low beef stocks, persisting large pork supplies will likely temper growth in broiler meat consumption into 1993.

In 1991, broiler imports grew from practically nil in previous years to 14,000 tons. The two major suppliers were Czechoslovakia and Hungary. With the gradual recovery of the domestic industry, imports are forecast to remain at about 14,000 tons in 1992. If the recovery of Poland's broiler industry is maintained, imports may begin to decline in 1993.

HUNGARY'S BROILER SECTOR FACES STEEPLY RISING PRODUCTION COSTS

Due to sharply rising costs of production, Hungary's broiler meat production declined 25.8 percent in 1991. Feed costs increased 35 percent, while fuel and electricity costs climbed almost 65 percent. While input costs increased in 1991, producer prices remained flat, squeezing profit margins. Broiler prices have remained stagnant due to a glut of red meat in Hungary's domestic market. Beginning in late 1990, the former Soviet Union, Hungary's traditional customer for both pork and broiler meat, drastically reduced imports of Hungarian meat. The reduction in pork exports, combined with declining domestic pork consumption, resulted in an oversupply of pork in Hungary. As a result pork prices fell, dampening domestic demand for broiler meat. Lower broiler meat demand caused a decline in commercial sales of broiler meat. However, there was a large decline in the broiler population in 1991, which indicates an increase in home slaughter and consumption of broiler products.

Hungary's official level of broiler meat consumption fell about 25 percent in 1991. The drop in consumption may not have been this great, because this figure does not reflect home slaughter and consumption. As noted above, the large drop in the farm broiler population suggests that there was a significant amount of broiler meat consumed, which did not go through normal marketing channels. However, the large supply of pork on the domestic market undoubtedly caused a significant decline in Hungary's broiler meat consumption. Also, the liberalization of consumer prices eroded purchasing power, which adversely affected broiler meat demand.

Hungary's poultry meat exports dropped to 74,000 tons in 1991, a 22.1-percent decline from the previous year. The primary reason for the large drop in export sales was the drastic reduction in sales to the former Soviet Union. Purchases by the former Soviet Republics declined from 87,000 tons in 1990 to 17,000 tons in 1991. Increased sales to Germany, Italy, Austria, and Switzerland only partially offset the drop in exports to the former Soviet Union. In value terms, Hungary's exports decreased less because exports to other destinations were higher value products than those traditionally exported to the former Soviet Union.

In 1991, the EC offered tariff rate reductions for Hungarian broiler meat imports, and Hungary was able to increase exports to the EC. To continue exporting to the EC in the future, however, Hungary's exporters will have to place more emphasis on product quality. In the past, much of Hungary's broiler industry had been geared to export to the former Soviet Union. Since the former Soviet market was not so sensitive to product quality, Hungary's producers had little incentive to improve quality or marketing techniques. With declining profit margins, broiler producers and processors are now even less likely to make the necessary investments to increase product quality. In fact, to cut costs, producers are actually producing products of lower quality. The decline of product quality makes Hungary's exports less competitive in the increasingly quality conscious EC markets. This product would normally go to the former Soviet Union, but the economic problems of the former Soviet Republics prevent them from importing. With export potential to the former Soviet Union uncertain and Hungary's domestic sector facing problems, Hungary's future broiler meat exports are difficult to predict. Exports in 1992 are forecast to be about the same as 1991, with a majority of the product going to the EC and Middle East.

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA'S BROILER SECTOR IN DISARRAY

The former Yugoslavia's broiler industry, like the rest of its economy, suffered considerably during 1991. Due to the political crisis and on-going civil strife in the former Yugoslav Republics, many broiler farms have been badly damaged or completely abandoned by their owners. Faced with high production costs, depressed

demand, and difficult operating conditions, those broiler producers able to stay on their farms significantly reduced flock numbers.

As a result of the harsh economic conditions and the civil war in the region, the former Yugoslavia's broiler output declined about 19 percent in 1991. The price of protein meal increased faster than the general rate of inflation, and feed prices soared. The increase in feed prices caused compound feed use to decline about 35 percent in 1991. The 1992 outlook for the broiler sector is bleak. As the effects of the UN sanctioned trade embargo against Serbia and Montenegro become more acute, feed supplies will become even more scarce. Existing conditions should guarantee further reductions in both broiler flock numbers and broiler meat output in 1992.

Like production, broiler meat consumption fell about 19 percent in 1991. The ongoing fighting has severely disrupted the commercial movement of poultry meat within the former Yugoslavia, and has adversely affected consumption habits. The disintegration of marketing channels has reduced the number of poultry meat outlets. In addition, the virtual elimination of the tourism sector, which was once an important outlet for poultry meat, also contributed to the downturn in broiler meat consumption. Due to the highly unsettled political and economic situation in the six former Yugoslav Republics, broiler consumption is forecast to continue declining through 1992 and 1993.

WORLD TURKEY MEAT PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

The world's turkey production was 3.7 million tons in 1991, a 3.2-percent increase over the previous year. About 94 percent of the world's turkey meat is produced in the EC and United States. Similarly, about 94 percent of the world's turkey meat is consumed in the EC and United States. World turkey consumption continued to increase in 1991, growing about 4.3 percent above the previous year's level. Most of the world's trade in turkey meat occurs in North America and the EC. France is the largest exporter, followed by the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. Trade in turkey meat increased about 25 percent in 1991. The growth in imports and exports of turkey meat was primarily due to an increased level of turkey meat trade within the EC and an almost fourfold increase in U.S. exports of turkey meat to Mexico.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK IN KEY TURKEY MEAT PRODUCING AND TRADING COUNTRIES

FRANCE'S TURKEY SECTOR CONCENTRATING ON MARKETING

In response to increased foreign and domestic demand, turkey production in France grew 12.7 percent in 1991. France's turkey sector is in a restructuring phase and is striving to be more vertically integrated. Also, steps are being taken to improve technology for transporting perishable turkey products, to lengthen product shelf-lives, and to improve packaging of microwave products. To meet the growing demand for low-cost turkey products, further specialization and intensification of the sector is expected in the future. If France's turkey sector is successful in making these advances, both domestic consumption and exports should increase and production should respond accordingly. Production is forecast to increase about 7 percent in 1992.

French consumption of turkey meat is the highest in the EC and continues to increase, growing by 4.7 percent in 1991. The increased variety of turkey products available to consumers has resulted in turkey being consumed on a more regular basis, rather than just being consumed during holidays or festive occasions. Further diversification of turkey meat products should foster more growth in consumption. Hence, consumption is forecast to increase at an annual rate of about 5 percent in 1992 and 1993.

France is the largest exporter of turkey meat in the world. Exports increased to 150,000 tons in 1991, a 21.9-percent increase over the previous year. France's turkey meat is exported mostly to other EC member countries, with Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, and Belgium being the destinations of 57 percent of France's total

frozen turkey meat exports. Due to growing demand for turkey meat in the EC, France's turkey meat exports are forecast to increase about 20 percent in 1992, and exports are forecast to remain robust through 1993.

THE UNITED KINGDOM'S TURKEY INDUSTRY FOCUSING ON FURTHER-PROCESSED PRODUCTS

Due to favorable producer prices, turkey meat production in the UK increased 8.5 percent in 1991. The growth in turkey production contributed to the glut of poultry meat in the United Kingdom's domestic market in 1991. By late 1991, prices for both turkey meat and chicken meat began to slide, and producers began to cut back poult placements. Turkey prices continued to fall in the first three months of 1992, declining about 5 percent. Consequently, producers have continued to reduce poult placements in 1992, and turkey production is forecast to show little growth in 1992.

Turkey meat consumption increased to 224,000 tons in 1991, a 4.2-percent jump over the previous year. Consumption of turkey meat in the United Kingdom is about 50 percent whole birds consumed during holiday seasons, and the remainder is value-added products consumed in a variety of forms. Consumption of whole turkeys for traditional holidays is declining. The turkey industry views this as a beneficial trend, as consumption of more value-added products will enhance the viability of the turkey sector. In an effort to increase sales of turkey products, the turkey industry is encouraging grocers to devote more shelf space to further-processed turkey products. In the future, the United Kingdom's turkey industry will continue to promote turkey consumption, focusing on turkey meat's low fat content.

As a result of relatively high domestic prices, imports of turkey meat increased 9.5 percent in 1991. Despite the growth in imports, the quantity of imports remained at 10 percent of domestic production; the same proportion as recent years. The United Kingdom's turkey meat imports are supplied primarily by the Netherlands and France. The United Kingdom's turkey exports increased about one-third in 1991, with most of the products going to other EC countries. By focusing on exporting parts and further-processed products, the United Kingdom's export sector has been successful at meeting the demand for turkey products in other EC countries. Demand for the United Kingdom's products should remain strong, and turkey exports are forecast to increase about 10 percent in 1992.

GERMANY EXPERIENCES BOOM IN DEMAND FOR TURKEY MEAT

Turkey production in Germany increased 2.7 percent in 1991, compared with the 1990 production level. The modest increase in

production occurred despite a decline in production in the five states of former East Germany. In 1991, production in the former West Germany was 7.6 percent above the previous year's level. The growth in production was insufficient to cover the growth in demand in unified Germany. As a result, the portion of domestic consumption coming from domestic production declined about 6 percent. In 1992, as the unification process progresses, the turkey sector in the former East Germany is expected to regain momentum. In addition, investments in the former West Germany's production capacity in 1991 should result in output growth in 1992. Therefore, Germany's turkey output is forecast to increase around 10 percent in 1992 and 1993.

An increase in demand for both whole turkeys and turkey meat products resulted in turkey meat consumption growing by 15.2 percent in 1991. In 1991, consumption consisted of 68 percent parts, and the remainder was whole birds. Demand for parts continues to climb and should boost consumption in the future. Thus, consumption is forecast to increase about 10 percent in 1992.

Due to the growth in demand for turkey meat in 1991, German turkey meat imports show an extraordinarily large increase of 32.9 percent. With imports of 105,000 tons in 1991, Germany is the largest importer of turkey meat in the world. Other EC member states are Germany's most important suppliers of turkey meat. In 1991, other EC countries were the source of 87 percent of Germany's turkey meat imports. France, the Netherlands, and Great Britain were the major suppliers. About 37.5 percent of total imports were in the form of whole birds, which were then processed and marketed as parts or other meat items. The remaining 62.5 percent of total turkey imports were imported as parts, a large portion of which consisted of the very the popular turkey "schnitzel". Home consumers and restaurant owners find schnitzel to be more convenient than other meat items. Despite the expected growth in production, demand should continue to outstrip domestic output, and imports are forecast to continue increasing through 1993.

MEXICO'S TURKEY MEAT IMPORTS HIT RECORD LEVELS

Due to accelerated domestic demand from middle and upper-income groups, Mexico's turkey meat imports grew to 29,000 tons in 1991, a more than fourfold increase compared to the previous year. Mexico's turkey imports came almost exclusively from the United States. U.S. products enjoy both a price and quality advantage over Mexico's domestically produced turkey products.

Mexico has only two major turkey producing companies, and these companies are unable to compete with imported turkey parts from the United States. The two companies have traditionally produced only whole birds for sale around Christmas time. Recently, however, the companies have been attempting to diversify their production

operations to produce more parts and processed turkey meat. By concentrating more on the production of parts, they hope to be able to tap into the growing domestic market for these products and more effectively compete with U.S. products.

Despite the Mexican producers' efforts to be more competitive, U.S. products should continue to be less expensive than the turkey products produced in Mexico. The structural and cost differences between the U.S. and Mexican turkey sectors are so great that it is unlikely that the Mexican sector will be able to compete with the U.S. sector for some time in the future. Without some protection from imports, industry sources suggest turkey producers may switch to broiler or swine production.

In light of the competitive advantage the United States has in turkey production, Mexican officials are seeking to limit U.S. access to Mexico's turkey market under the NAFTA. Like the broiler sector, Mexico's turkey sector will be protected from imports with a quota mechanism during a 10 year transition period. Sub-quotas for frozen whole turkeys will be 2,000 tons; and for frozen turkey parts, 28,000 tons. As is the case with the broiler meat import sub-quotas, the turkey meat import sub-quotas will grow at a rate of 3 percent compounded annually. Any imports above the sub-quota levels will be subject to the higher of a 133-percent ad valorem or a specific tariff of $1,850 per metric ton. The over-quota tariffs will be gradually eliminated during the 10-year transition period.

Before the NAFTA is implemented, Mexico's imports of turkey meat from the United States should continue to grow rapidly, and imports are forecast to increase about 17 percent in 1992.

WORLD EGG PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Egg production in reporting countries during 1991 increased to 576.7 billion pieces, up about 5 percent from the 1990 output. Trends in world egg production vary by region. Production in North and South America continued to rise due to relatively firm demand. Production in the EC continued its downward slide due to greater regulations imposed on the industry, reduced demand, and increased consumer awareness of food safety issues. Production in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union declined due to the new economic and political environment prevailing in these countries. Production in Asia experienced the greatest increase of the world's regions, due primarily to China increasing output by about 16 percent. China maintained its position as the world's largest producer of eggs. Egg production in China accounts for about one of every three eggs produced in the world.

Egg trade expanded slightly in 1991. Trade within the EC continued to account for about half the world's trade in eggs. The Netherlands maintained its position as the world's leading egg and egg product exporter. Germany was the largest egg importer, followed by Japan and France.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK IN KEY EGG PRODUCING AND TRADING COUNTRIES

THE NETHERLANDS EXPERIENCES LOSSES IN SOME OVERSEAS MARKETS

Egg production in the Netherlands changed only slightly in 1991. Returns remain positive for producers, and production is being maintained at levels near the output levels of recent years. Higher culling of old laying hens in 1991 has resulted in a younger more productive layer flock in 1992. Therefore, production is forecast to increase about 2 percent in 1992. The increase in production in 1992 is expected to result in lower prices; thus, production in 1993 is forecast to return to previous years' levels.

Egg consumption continues to decline in the Netherlands. Per capita consumption was about 170 eggs in 1991, compared to 176 egg in 1990. The decline in domestic consumption can be partially attributed to the increased health consciousness on the part of Dutch consumers. Heightened concern surrounding the health problems associated with cholesterol likely will further dampen egg consumption in the future.

In 1991, total exports of eggs and egg products were slightly higher than in 1990. Most of the increase was the result of an

increase in egg product exports, which increased 8.9 percent. The increase in egg product exports was offset by a decrease in table egg exports, resulting in only a modest 1.5 percent increase in egg exports. Germany remains the Netherlands' primary customer, purchasing about 68 percent of total Dutch egg exports. Exports to other traditionally important markets such as Hong Kong and the Persian Gulf countries declined slightly. Dutch exporters attribute the decline to these destinations to increased competition from U.S. egg exports.

FRANCE'S EGG TRADE GROWS, WHILE PRODUCERS WORRY ABOUT IMPENDING REGULATIONS

France's egg production increased 4.5 percent in 1991. The growth in production came in response to rising domestic and foreign demand. Because favorable returns and steady demand are expected to continue, egg production is forecast to increase at an annual rate of about 1 percent through 1993.

Production in the long term will be influenced by proposals from animal welfare activists and environmentalists calling for regulations on the way layer hens are reared. There is an ongoing debate in France, and in other EC countries, about whether to implement policies regarding environmentally safe and humane methods for housing layer hens. France already has regulations covering cage space, floor slope, and feeding and watering equipment. But some countries within the EC are considering an outright ban on the use of cages, and producers are supposed to convert their operations to the free-range mode of production. French producers insist that such a policy would raise production costs to prohibitively high levels, and also cause production efficiency to decline. Animal welfare groups argue that the restrictive movement in small cages constitutes cruel treatment. Currently, the French government is trying to arrive at a compromise, which would satisfy animal welfare groups and not limit the competitiveness of the French egg sector vis-a-vis other egg producing countries.

Consumer demand for eggs was strong in 1991. Accordingly, egg consumption increased about 3 percent. Consumption of eggs is expected to increase again in 1992, as consumers have a renewed confidence in the sanitary aspects of egg products. At 250 eggs per person, France has one of the highest per capita egg consumption levels in the world, and one of the few countries where consumption is actually on the rise.

France both imports and exports significant quantities of eggs, but continued to be a net importer of egg and egg products in 1991. Most of France's trade in egg and egg products is with other EC countries. The United Kingdom, Spain, and Italy are France's major export markets, while France's egg imports come primarily from

Belgium and the Netherlands. French egg exports are forecast to increase about 14 percent in 1992, owing to growing demand from southern EC countries. Growing domestic production should result in a small decline in egg imports in 1992.

BELGIUM'S EGG SECTOR BECOMING INCREASINGLY DEPENDENT ON DEMAND FROM GERMANY

Belgium's total 1991 egg production increased 6.6 percent. Producer prices rose about 3.5 percent, while feed costs remained steady, providing producers with the economic incentive to expand production. Belgium exports about half of its egg production, and future production will largely hinge on demand from Belgium's two principle customers: France and Germany. With import demand in France likely to decline in 1992, Belgium's production is forecast to grow at a modest 1 percent. Germany's demand for egg imports is forecast to remain solid, but declining import demand in France will offset Germany's trend. Therefore, Belgium's level of egg production is forecast to remain relatively flat through 1993.

Belgium's egg consumption increased 4.7 percent in 1991, but is forecast to remain steady in 1992 and 1993. Heightened consumer awareness of the health risks associated with cholesterol, particularly among younger generations, is expected to dampen further growth in table egg consumption. Belgium's egg processing industry has expanded greatly over the last few years, with the products from this industry destined primarily for export, particularly to France and Germany.

In 1991, Belgium's table egg exports were also dominated by sales to Germany and France. Overall exports increased by 1.6 percent in 1991. Exports to Germany, the EC's largest importer, increased 7 percent. Exports to France, meanwhile, declined about 9 percent. Nonetheless, France remained Belgium's largest export market in 1991. Future exports will continue to depend primarily upon import demand from Germany and France. France's egg imports are expected to decline in the future, so Belgium will become increasingly dependent on the German market. With expectations of solid demand from Germany in the future, egg exports are forecast to increase at an annual rate of about 2 percent through 1993.

GERMANY'S OVERALL EGG SECTOR STRUGGLES WITH UNIFICATION

In 1991, German egg production declined 7.6 percent. The restructuring and reorganization of the egg industry in eastern Germany accounts for much of the decline in production in 1991. Output in the eastern region bottomed-out in August 1991 and has been slowly rising since then. Production in western Germany remains firm, and efforts to revitalize egg production in eastern Germany continue. Given the apparent progress in rebuilding

production capacity in the east German egg sector, total egg production in Germany is forecast to grow modestly (about 1 percent) in 1992.

Germany's egg consumption decreased from 255 eggs per person in 1990 to 243 eggs per person in 1991. The substantial decline suggested by these data are the result of only a small decline in egg consumption in western Germany, but a large decline in egg consumption in eastern Germany. Prior to unification, egg consumption in eastern Germany was about 300 eggs per year. After unification, the broader variety of food products available for east German consumers resulted in reduced demand for eggs. As consumers in eastern Germany acquire access to an even more diverse array of food products, Germany's total egg consumption should continue to decline.

Despite declining consumption levels, Germany remains the world's largest importer of eggs and egg products. To make up for falling production, imports increased about 1 percent in 1991. The Netherlands is Germany's primary supplier of eggs, providing about 90 percent of Germany's total imports in 1991. As production rebounds in eastern Germany and as consumption continues falling throughout Germany, the level of imports is expected to decline somewhat. However, Germany should remain an important destination for other EC egg exporters.

HONG KONG'S MARKET BECOMES MORE COMPETITIVE FOR EGG EXPORTERS

Egg production in Hong Kong accounts for less than 2 percent of total domestic consumption. Production continued to decline in 1991, falling about 3 percent lower than the previous year's level. Production is declining due to the inability of Hong Kong's producers to compete with imported eggs. The level of domestic egg production is forecast to remain flat through 1992 and 1993.

Egg consumption in Hong Kong rose about 5 percent in 1991. Fierce competition for market share among egg exporters in the Hong Kong market is preventing domestic price increases and enhancing growth in consumption. In 1991, Hong Kong egg imports increased 3.7 percent. China was the source of about 35 percent of Hong Kong's egg imports; the United States, about 28 percent; and the Netherlands, about 21 percent. U.S. egg exports to Hong Kong increased from 13.8 million dozen in 1990 to 29.7 million dozen in 1991. The growth in U.S. egg exports came at the expense of the Netherlands, which lost market share in 1991. The primary reason for the U.S. success in exporting eggs to Hong Kong is that U.S. exports have been and continue to be assisted by the Export Enhancement Program. Egg products from Brazil and Thailand are becoming more and more competitive in Hong Kong's market, and Hong Kong's market should continue to be extremely competitive. Based on stagnant domestic production and growing demand, Hong Kong egg

imports are forecast to increase at an annual rate of about 1 percent in 1992 and 1993.

CHINA'S EGG SECTOR RESPONDS POSITIVELY TO MARKET REFORMS

China, the world's largest egg producer, increased egg output about 16 percent in 1991. The rise in egg production is being facilitated by the price and market reforms implemented throughout China's agricultural sector in recent years. Some of China's municipalities continue to subsidize egg production by providing low cost feed to producers and agreeing to purchase at least a portion of production. However, China's egg producing sector is definitely moving toward more free market pricing of eggs. Shandong province, one of China's most dynamic egg producing regions, does not subsidize egg production or consumption. The policies implemented in the past decade, particularly the gradual steps taken to remove fixed and subsidized pricing of production inputs and eggs, is having the desired effect of increasing both quantity and quality of production. In addition, egg production has been given a boost by the increasing availability of feed, better layer stock, and by more intensive production under improved management. Producers have been responding to the new input and output price regimes by employing more intensive production practices and by improving management techniques.

However, to sustain the production growth rates of recent years, China's egg sector will require further refining and specialization. As the overall poultry sector continues to develop, there will be an increasing need for the feed industry to keep pace with the demand for feed in the poultry industry. In addition, continued strong growth in egg output will necessitate the importation of more high-quality breeder chicks. It is estimated that only about 20 percent of the layer flock is derived from improved breeds. The egg sector is still dominated by small individual production units raising local variety birds. Peasant farmers account for an estimated 60 percent of overall production. These farmers operate with limited resources and low management, resulting in inefficient production. At 120 eggs per bird, yearly output per bird is still relatively low in China. The layer flocks are usually housed in brick buildings, with only rudimentary ventilation systems. Reportedly, there are widespread disease problems among China's layer flocks.

Despite the problems in China's egg producing sector, the trend toward further liberalization of the egg sector, along with the recent abundant grain harvests, should provide the impetus for more growth in egg production in the future. China's egg output is forecast to increase about 5 percent in 1992 and 1993.

China's egg consumption increased 12.3 percent in 1991. Although China is the world's leading egg producer, its annual per capita

egg consumption of 150 is relatively low. Reportedly, about 90 percent of the eggs consumed in China are consumed fresh, with the remaining fraction being consumed as some type of egg product. The egg product industry is growing, which should result in greater consumption. Also, the continuing commercialization of China's economy should foster growth in the number of egg-derived products. Thus, continued growth in consumption is forecast for 1992 and 1993.

China's 1991 egg export quantity was only slightly higher (0.3 percent) than the previous year. Historically, Hong Kong has been China's major market for egg exports. In recent years, however, China's fresh egg exports to Hong Kong have declined, with exports down about 1 percent in 1991. However, a small growth in exports to other destinations allowed China's overall egg exports to show a slight increase in 1991. Chinese trade officials contend that U.S. sales to Hong Kong under the Export Enhancement Program have adversely affected Chinese sales. With Thailand and Brazil gaining a stronger presence in Hong Kong's egg market, and the United States and the Netherlands continuing to battle for market share, China's egg exports to Hong Kong should remain relatively flat in the future. Thus, China's overall egg exports are forecast to grow only marginally in 1992 and 1993.

JAPAN'S EGG PRODUCT IMPORTS TAKE BIG JUMP IN 1991

Japan's egg producing sector is the most stable part of Japan's overall poultry industry. Unlike poultry meat output, egg production increased about 4.6 percent in 1991. The major reason for the increase in egg output was high domestic egg prices. In 1992, production is forecast to increase again due to a larger number of chick placements. If production increases as expected in 1992, there should be a dampening of domestic prices. As a result of the expected lower prices in late 1992 and through 1993, egg production is forecast to level off in 1993.

Despite the relatively high domestic egg prices in 1991, consumption increased 2.4 percent. In 1991, household egg consumption reversed its downward trend and increased about 1 percent, and demand from the food service and processing sectors remained firm. Household consumption accounts for roughly 60 percent of total egg consumption in Japan, while the processing and food service sectors account for the remaining 40 percent. The food service and processing sectors are increasingly using eggs in liquid, dried, and frozen form. The expanded utilization of egg products in Japan is adding to its already high per capita consumption of eggs, which in 1991 was around 240 eggs per person.

Japan's strong domestic demand for eggs and the high domestic prices caused imports to increase about 41 percent in 1991. Japan's increased egg imports came primarily from the United

States. U.S. exports of egg products to Japan reached almost 20,000 tons in 1991, more than double the previous year. The U.S. share of Japan's egg imports grew from 24 percent in 1990 to 43 percent in 1991, while the EC's market share declined from 42 percent to 27 percent. Imports are forecast to decline in 1992, due to high stock levels and falling domestic prices.

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM UPDATE

The Export Enhancement Program (EEP), mandated under the Food Security Act of December 1985 and re-authorized by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, is designed to counter competitor countries' unfair trade practices in overseas markets. EEP initiatives are targeted toward those markets where U.S. exporters face subsidized prices from competing exporters. To enable exporters to meet the subsidized prices of some competitors, cash bonuses are awarded to U.S. exporters. Currently, the EEP is operating in support of sales of two poultry commodities: table eggs and whole broilers. The markets presently targeted for EEP whole broiler sales include the Gulf Countries[4], Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, and Egypt; for table eggs, the targeted markets include: Hong Kong and the Near East[5]. The table below presents the EEP sales of table eggs and whole broilers in calendar year 1991, and sales for 1992, as of August 1, 1992. The following table also shows the unused balance and expiration date of currently active initiatives.

COMMODITY/COUNTRY			ACTIVE INITIATIVES	
WHOLE BROILERS[6]	1991 SALES	1992 SALES	UNUSED BALANCE	EXPIRATION DATE
GULF COUNTRIES	5,061	3,580	12,420	03/09/93
JORDAN	6,000	---	10,000	01/29/93
SAUDI ARABIA	7,500	3,280	8,720	01/23/93
SINGAPORE	544	1,436	564	01/23/93
EGYPT	---	5,000	25,000	12/31/93
TOTAL	19,105	13,296	56,704	
TABLE EGGS[7]				
HONG KONG	13.8	19.0	5.0	11/13/92
NEAR EAST	5.0	5.0	0	12/16/92
TOTAL	18.8	24.0	5.0	

[4]The countries in this targeted market include: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates.

[5]The countries in this targeted market include: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

[6]Quantity units are metric tons.

[7]Quantity units are thousand dozen.

TOTAL POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 PRELIM	1993 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	656	659	701	708	707	727
MEXICO	592	635	700	840	990	1,040
UNITED STATES	9,272	9,931	10,645	11,204	11,747	12,157
SUBTOTAL	10,520	11,225	12,046	12,752	13,444	13,924
CENTRAL/SOUTH AMERICA						
GUATEMALA	78	83	94	108	127	152
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	73	104	113	102	112	115
ARGENTINA	370	315	335	430	520	520
BRAZIL	1,997	2,139	2,416	2,691	2,955	3,195
VENEZUELA	373	253	225	313	325	341
SUBTOTAL	2,891	2,894	3,183	3,644	4,039	4,323
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	186	179	181	181	187	190
DENMARK	117	128	131	137	139	142
FRANCE	1,434	1,550	1,651	1,759	1,820	1,870
GERMANY	576	603	599	574	611	640
GREECE	150	154	160	160	162	163
IRELAND	76	70	81	81	81	81
ITALY	996	1,025	1,069	1,051	1,056	1,056
NETHERLANDS	485	491	526	547	563	565
PORTUGAL	205	207	213	234	237	248
SPAIN	829	831	836	875	865	864
UNITED KINGDOM	1,056	1,070	1,087	1,248	1,235	1,260
SUBTOTAL	6,110	6,308	6,534	6,847	6,956	7,079
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
AUSTRIA	75	75	78	83	87	89
FINLAND	28	31	33	37	35	39
SWITZERLAND	31	33	33	35	36	37
SUBTOTAL	134	139	144	155	158	165
EASTERN EUROPE						
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	211	216	238	215	215	220
BULGARIA	183	198	200	175	175	175
ROMANIA	370	365	425	410	335	310
HUNGARY	465	420	426	320	335	350
POLAND	351	348	328	320	330	350
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	330	320	295	245	225	200
SUBTOTAL	1,910	1,867	1,912	1,685	1,615	1,605
FSU-12	3,107	3,233	3,169	2,982	2,708	2,527
BALTIC STATES	117	125	118	115	100	100
SUBTOTAL	3,224	3,358	3,287	3,097	2,808	2,627
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	178	171	173	188	193	199
KUWAIT	20	21	18	1	9	15
SAUDI ARABIA	248	240	265	275	285	290
TURKEY	236	254	269	284	330	335
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	14	14	14	14	15	16
SUBTOTAL	696	700	739	762	832	855
AFRICA						
EGYPT	279	254	235	225	215	225
SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF	545	552	563	558	547	560
SUBTOTAL	824	806	798	783	762	785
ASIA						
INDIA	221	289	334	362	383	406
CHINA (PRC)	2,744	2,820	3,229	3,952	4,500	5,200
HONG KONG	35	34	32	29	29	28
JAPAN	1,471	1,482	1,451	1,420	1,374	1,370
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	235	243	269	324	330	350
PHILLIPPINES	235	263	279	287	305	335
SINGAPORE	63	58	56	58	56	54
TAIWAN	418	462	476	480	500	510
THAILAND	511	553	595	655	730	785
SUBTOTAL	5,933	6,204	6,721	7,567	8,207	9,038
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA	401	406	419	425	440	455
NEW ZEALAND	50	55	62	60	64	67
SUBTOTAL	451	461	481	485	504	522
TOTAL	32,693	33,962	35,845	37,777	39,325	40,923

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

TOTAL POULTRY MEAT CONSUMPTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 PRELIM	1993 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	703	698	738	751	762	775
MEXICO	646	684	741	925	1,085	1,136
UNITED STATES	8,907	9,529	10,048	10,565	11,070	11,557
SUBTOTAL	10,256	10,911	11,527	12,241	12,917	13,468
CENTRAL/SOUTH AMERICA						
GUATEMALA	78	83	94	110	133	160
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	100	100	100	102	112	115
ARGENTINA	373	324	331	437	550	542
BRAZIL	1,757	1,891	2,111	2,364	2,630	2,850
VENEZUELA	373	253	203	290	301	316
SUBTOTAL	2,602	2,572	2,760	3,222	3,635	3,889
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	172	161	158	159	162	167
DENMARK	59	60	60	65	67	69
FRANCE	1,083	1,183	1,215	1,241	1,265	1,280
GERMANY	807	845	872	975	1,027	1,067
GREECE	154	157	165	165	167	171
IRELAND	80	80	80	81	82	83
ITALY	1,015	1,050	1,083	1,069	1,079	1,079
NETHERLANDS	221	232	260	267	275	280
PORTUGAL	206	210	216	231	233	238
SPAIN	879	895	905	941	942	946
UNITED KINGDOM	1,075	1,100	1,155	1,285	1,328	1,348
SUBTOTAL	5,751	5,973	6,169	6,479	6,627	6,728
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
AUSTRIA	90	92	93	101	105	107
FINLAND	28	31	33	36	38	40
SWITZERLAND	73	76	73	77	78	79
SUBTOTAL	191	199	199	214	221	226
EASTERN EUROPE						
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	201	211	206	208	210	215
BULGARIA	153	168	170	170	170	170
ROMANIA	257	254	463	446	372	361
HUNGARY	251	243	235	210	210	230
POLAND	321	335	311	318	328	344
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	317	310	293	240	218	223
SUBTOTAL	1,500	1,521	1,678	1,592	1,508	1,543
FSU-12	3,061	3,178	3,122	3,009	2,800	2,634
BALTIC STATES	70	73	74	72	66	66
SUBTOTAL	3,131	3,251	3,196	3,081	2,866	2,700
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	158	144	159	175	180	184
KUWAIT	56	57	28	21	36	40
SAUDI ARABIA	467	424	445	468	480	494
TURKEY	228	252	268	283	330	335
UNITED ARAB EM.	39	40	41	21	36	40
SUBTOTAL	948	917	941	968	1,062	1,093
AFRICA						
EGYPT	314	279	237	230	225	245
SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF	568	546	568	565	548	564
SUBTOTAL	882	825	805	795	773	809
ASIA						
INDIA	221	289	334	362	383	406
CHINA (PRC)	2,676	2,795	3,187	3,915	4,450	5,130
HONG KONG	161	183	195	214	214	216
JAPAN	1,743	1,763	1,761	1,765	1,784	1,805
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	235	243	277	336	345	368
PHILLIPPINES	232	255	283	292	307	332
SINGAPORE	97	96	94	101	98	98
TAIWAN	417	459	471	475	495	505
THAILAND	413	442	451	486	535	565
SUBTOTAL	6,195	6,525	7,053	7,946	8,611	9,425
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA	399	406	417	423	436	451
NEW ZEALAND	50	54	58	62	65	68
SUBTOTAL	449	460	475	485	501	519
TOTAL	31,905	33,154	34,803	37,023	38,721	40,400

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

TOTAL POULTRY MEAT EXPORTS

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 PRELIM	1993 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	6	7	6	12	11	12
UNITED STATES	382	398	554	631	645	653
SUBTOTAL	388	405	560	643	656	665
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	0	0	4	1	1	1
BRAZIL	240	248	305	327	325	335
VENEZUELA	0	0	22	22	25	27
SUBTOTAL	240	248	331	350	351	363
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	59	65	77	89	92	94
DENMARK	62	71	79	77	79	82
FRANCE	402	474	497	559	600	660
GERMANY	47	58	81	74	84	91
IRELAND	5	5	4	5	5	5
ITALY	12	20	30	31	28	28
NETHERLANDS	337	340	376	421	445	460
SPAIN	10	6	4	7	3	3
UNITED KINGDOM	60	64	62	80	85	82
SUBTOTAL	994	1103	1210	1343	1421	1505
EX. INTRA EC TRADE	419	488	493	514	515	542
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
SWITZERLAND	1	0	0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL	1	0	0	0	0	0
EASTERN EUROPE						
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	15	10	10	13	15	15
BULGARIA	30	30	30	30	30	30
ROMANIA	125	120	0	0	10	5
HUNGARY	234	174	189	145	135	140
POLAND	23	18	21	16	16	18
FOR. YUGOSLAVIA	12	15	11	8	6	7
SUBTOTAL	439	367	261	212	212	215
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	20	18	19	15	14	14
SAUDI ARABIA	3	2	1	3	5	5
TURKEY	8	2	1	1	1	1
SUBTOTAL	31	22	21	19	20	20
AFRICA						
SO. AFRICA, REP OF	11	11	1	1	6	2
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	92	94	110	123	145	170
HONG KONG	27	49	75	95	97	98
SINGAPORE	13	10	11	12	13	14
TAIWAN	4	4	5	5	5	5
THAILAND	98	111	144	169	195	220
SUBTOTAL	245	269	335	393	448	495
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA	2	1	2	2	4	4
SUBTOTAL	2	1	2	2	4	4
TOTAL	2,340	2,415	2,720	2,962	3,112	3,267
TOTAL (EXCL INTRA-EC TRADE)	1,765	1,800	2,003	2,133	2,206	2,304

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

TOTAL POULTRY MEAT IMPORTS

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 PRELIM	1993 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	43	42	53	56	59	60
MEXICO	54	51	46	90	105	111
SUBTOTAL	97	93	99	146	164	171
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	1	1	0	2	25	20
SUBTOTAL	1	1	0	2	25	20
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	45	47	54	67	68	71
DENMARK	3	6	8	8	6	6
FRANCE	55	71	67	64	60	60
GERMANY	316	334	398	475	500	518
GREECE	5	7	10	11	12	12
IRELAND	8	8	8	8	8	8
ITALY	31	45	44	49	51	51
NETHERLANDS	72	76	113	143	160	165
SPAIN	60	70	73	73	80	85
UNITED KINGDOM	79	84	135	137	168	160
SUBTOTAL	674	748	910	1035	1113	1136
EX INTRA-EC TRADE	114	139	196	211	209	182
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
AUSTRIA	15	17	15	18	18	18
SWITZERLAND	43	43	40	42	42	42
SUBTOTAL	58	60	55	60	60	60
FSU-12	179	210	277	130	150	150
SUBTOTAL	179	210	277	130	150	150
EASTERN EUROPE						
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	5	5	5	6	5	5
ROMANIA	7	7	48	32	45	53
POLAND	0	5	1	14	14	12
FOR. YUGOSLAVIA	0	1	2	2	2	2
SUBTOTAL	12	18	56	54	66	72
MIDDLE EAST						
KUWAIT	38	38	10	22	27	27
SAUDI ARABIA	194	194	209	208	209	214
UNITED ARAB EMIR.	25	27	27	22	27	27
SUBTOTAL	257	259	246	252	263	268
AFRICA						
EGYPT	25	25	2	5	10	20
SO. AFRICA, REP OF	6	5	6	8	7	6
SUBTOTAL	31	30	8	13	17	26
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	24	49	68	86	110	135
HONG KONG	153	198	239	280	282	286
JAPAN	272	281	301	357	415	425
SINGAPORE	46	48	52	52	56	58
TAIWAN	4	0	0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL	499	576	660	775	863	904
TOTAL	1,808	1,995	2,311	2,467	2,721	2,807
TOTAL (EXCL INTRA EC-TRADE)	1,248	1,386	1,597	1,643	1,817	1,853

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

BROILER MEAT PRODUCTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRICTONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 PRELIM	1993 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	537	539	572	577	580	595
MEXICO	490	590	660	790	940	990
UNITED STATES	7,261	7,814	8,360	8,886	9,364	9,723
SUBTOTAL	8,288	8,943	9,592	10,253	10,884	11,308
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	340	300	305	415	500	500
BRAZIL	1,947	2,084	2,356	2,628	2,890	3,130
VENEZUELA	370	252	224	313	325	340
SUBTOTAL	2,657	2,636	2,885	3,356	3,715	3,970
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	150	144	147	156	161	165
DENMARK	102	110	116	121	125	127
FRANCE	844	898	959	995	1,010	1,010
GERMANY	327	355	334	316	335	350
GREECE	132	136	129	130	135	136
IRELAND	39	40	40	40	42	43
ITALY	593	608	632	615	620	620
NETHERLANDS	396	406	433	454	460	470
PORTUGAL	169	178	182	200	207	215
SPAIN	757	772	766	810	800	800
UNITED KINGDOM	801	770	798	935	925	940
SUBTOTAL	4,310	4,417	4,536	4,772	4,820	4,876
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
AUSTRIA	60	59	60	62	63	63
FINLAND	24	27	28	32	30	34
SUBTOTAL	84	86	88	94	93	97
EASTERN EUROPE						
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	184	162	185	161	162	165
ROMANIA	300	290	400	390	310	280
HUNGARY	368	330	290	215	220	230
POLAND	210	210	180	170	175	195
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	265	258	243	196	182	170
SUBTOTAL	1,327	1,250	1,298	1,132	1,049	1,040
FSU-12	1,695	1,750	1,735	1,685	1,500	1,400
SUBTOTAL	1,695	1,750	1,735	1,685	1,500	1,400
BALTIC STATES	65	70	65	65	62	62
SUBTOTAL	65	70	65	65	62	62
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	114	115	121	128	131	135
SAUDI ARABIA	248	240	263	283	285	290
TURKEY	150	180	260	275	320	325
SUBTOTAL	512	535	644	686	736	750
AFRICA						
EGYPT	219	195	185	170	160	170
SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF	467	480	494	507	499	510
SUBTOTAL	686	675	679	677	659	680
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	1,160	1,210	1,400	1,745	2,025	2,350
HONG KONG	24	23	22	20	20	19
JAPAN	1,346	1,355	1,332	1,301	1,260	1,260
THAILAND	498	538	575	630	700	750
SINGAPORE	52	48	45	48	46	44
TAIWAN	316	351	362	375	397	413
SUBTOTAL	3,396	3,525	3,736	4,119	4,448	4,836
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA	360	365	377	383	396	410
SUBTOTAL	360	365	377	383	396	410
TOTAL	23,380	24,252	25,635	27,222	28,362	29,429

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

BROILER MEAT CONSUMPTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 PRELIM	1993 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	586	579	613	625	633	641
MEXICO	540	633	694	845	1,000	1,040
UNITED STATES	6,908	7,443	7,847	8,309	8,784	9,140
SUBTOTAL	8,034	8,655	9,154	9,779	10,417	10,821
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	343	309	301	422	530	522
BRAZIL	1,711	1,840	2,056	2,306	2,570	2,790
VENEZUELA	370	252	202	290	301	315
SUBTOTAL	2,424	2,401	2,559	3,018	3,401	3,627
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	148	134	126	127	130	134
DENMARK	49	48	48	50	50	50
FRANCE	571	620	644	633	635	635
GERMANY	499	526	544	566	590	605
GREECE	136	138	139	139	140	143
IRELAND	44	45	45	45	45	45
ITALY	606	631	650	636	643	643
NETHERLANDS	175	182	194	199	205	210
PORTUGAL	171	181	184	195	200	206
SPAIN	793	823	817	851	852	857
UNITED KINGDOM	845	825	876	994	1,043	1,047
SUBTOTAL	4,037	4,153	4,267	4,435	4,533	4,575
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
AUSTRIA	63	62	62	64	65	65
FINLAND	24	27	28	31	33	34
SUBTOTAL	87	89	90	95	98	99
EASTERN EUROPE						
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	154	157	155	155	158	162
ROMANIA	212	211	435	424	338	320
HUNGARY	220	218	210	160	160	165
POLAND	208	215	179	182	187	205
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	248	244	236	190	174	180
SUBTOTAL	1,042	1,045	1,215	1,111	1,017	1,032
FSU-12	1,837	1,907	1,873	1,804	1,677	1,600
BALTIC STATES	42	44	45	45	43	43
SUBTOTAL	1,879	1,951	1,918	1,849	1,720	1,643
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	105	104	110	121	125	128
SAUDI ARABIA	439	420	442	480	485	495
TURKEY	148	175	259	274	320	325
SUBTOTAL	692	699	811	875	930	948
AFRICA						
EGYPT	254	215	187	170	165	190
SO. AFRICA, REP OF	500	470	496	508	494	508
SUBTOTAL	754	685	683	678	659	698
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,734	2,000	2,300
HONG KONG	124	148	157	172	171	172
JAPAN	1,607	1,626	1,632	1,636	1,655	1,680
SINGAPORE	84	85	81	91	88	88
TAIWAN	316	351	362	375	397	413
THAILAND	402	430	436	466	510	540
SUBTOTAL	3,933	4,140	4,268	4,474	4,821	5,193
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA	353	365	375	381	392	406
SUBTOTAL	353	365	375	381	392	406
TOTAL	23,235	24,183	25,340	26,695	27,988	29,042

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

BROILER MEAT EXPORTS

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 PRELIM	1993 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	1	1	1	5	6	7
UNITED STATES	347	369	518	572	574	576
SUBTOTAL	348	370	519	577	580	583
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	0	0	4	1	1	1
BRAZIL	236	244	300	322	320	330
VENEZUELA	0	0	22	22	25	27
SUBTOTAL	236	244	326	345	346	358
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	29	35	48	62	65	68
DENMARK	55	60	70	76	78	78
FRANCE	295	349	358	401	410	425
GERMANY	20	27	45	24	26	40
IRELAND	3	3	3	3	3	3
ITALY	5	7	10	10	9	9
NETHERLANDS	253	265	286	317	335	350
SPAIN	9	5	3	7	3	3
UNITED KINGDOM	24	26	27	35	35	35
SUBTOTAL	693	777	850	935	964	1,011
EX INTRA-EC TRADE	306	371	389	416	424	428
EASTERN EUROPE						
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	15	10	10	6	7	7
ROMANIA	95	85	0	0	10	5
HUNGARY	180	96	95	74	85	70
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	12	15	11	7	6	6
SUBTOTAL	302	206	116	87	108	88
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	8	14	11	15	14	14
SAUDI ARABIA	2	2	2	5	4	5
TURKEY	2	2	1	1	1	1
SUBTOTAL	12	18	14	21	19	20
AFRICA						
SO. AFRICA, REP OF	11	11	1	1	6	2
SUBTOTAL	11	11	1	1	6	2
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	74	83	86	93	115	130
HONG KONG	27	47	72	94	98	100
SINGAPORE	13	10	11	11	12	13
THAILAND	96	108	139	164	190	210
SUBTOTAL	147	176	223	270	306	325
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA	2	1	2	2	4	4
SUBTOTAL	2	1	2	2	4	4
TOTAL	1,740	1,792	2,050	2,237	2,327	2,389
TOTAL (EXCL INTRA-EC TRADE)	1,353	1,386	1,589	1,718	1,787	1,806

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

BROILER MEAT IMPORTS

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 PRELIM	1993 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	41	39	49	51	55	55
MEXICO	50	45	39	60	70	70
SUBTOTAL	91	84	88	111	125	125
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	1	1	0	2	25	20
SUBTOTAL	1	1	0	2	25	20
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	27	25	27	33	35	37
DENMARK	1	1	1	2	2	2
FRANCE	25	50	48	45	45	45
GERMANY	192	205	240	281	290	295
GREECE	5	6	9	8	9	9
IRELAND	8	8	8	8	8	8
ITALY	18	30	28	31	32	32
NETHERLANDS	32	37	50	65	78	90
PORTUGAL	2	3	5	2	1	0
SPAIN	45	56	54	48	55	60
UNITED KINGDOM	70	72	111	112	145	135
SUBTOTAL	425	493	581	635	700	713
EX INTRA EC-TRADE	60	88	128	116	148	145
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
AUSTRIA	3	3	2	2	2	2
SUBTOTAL	3	3	2	2	2	2
FSU-12	167	199	200	120	78	90
SUBTOTAL	167	199	200	120	78	90
EASTERN EUROPE						
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	5	5	5	5	5	0
ROMANIA	10	5	5	20	35	45
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	0	0	0	2	1	1
SUBTOTAL	15	10	10	27	41	46
MIDDLE EAST						
SAUDI ARABIA	193	194	209	204	204	209
SUBTOTAL	193	194	209	204	204	209
AFRICA						
EGYPT	25	20	2	0	5	20
SO. AFRICA, REP OF	4	1	3	2	1	0
SUBTOTAL	29	21	5	2	6	20
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	22	49	65	82	105	115
HONG KONG	127	172	208	246	250	253
JAPAN	261	271	291	347	400	410
SINGAPORE	45	47	50	51	55	57
SUBTOTAL	433	490	549	644	705	720
TOTAL	1,357	1,495	1,644	1,747	1,886	1,945
TOTAL (EXCL INTRA-EC TRADE)	992	1,090	1,191	1,228	1,334	1,377

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

TURKEY MEAT PRODUCTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 PRELIM	1993 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	119	120	129	131	127	132
MEXICO	14	9	8	12	14	15
UNITED STATES	1,760	1,876	2,048	2,088	2,144	2,197
SUBTOTAL	1,893	2,005	2,185	2,231	2,285	2,344
SOUTH AMERICA						
BRAZIL	50	55	60	63	65	65
SUBTOTAL	50	55	60	63	65	65
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	6	6	4	4	4	4
DENMARK	2	3	3	4	5	6
FRANCE	332	387	432	487	520	540
GERMANY	96	118	145	149	165	178
GREECE	3	3	3	3	3	3
IRELAND	16	16	16	16	16	16
ITALY	250	257	279	273	273	273
NETHERLANDS	27	27	30	32	35	34
PORTUGAL	28	29	30	33	29	32
SPAIN	21	21	29	27	28	30
UNITED KINGDOM	210	230	223	242	240	245
SUBTOTAL	991	1,097	1,194	1,270	1,318	1,361
EASTERN EUROPE						
POLAND	15	15	15	15	15	15
FOR. YUGOSLAVIA	15	12	11	10	7	6
SUBTOTAL	30	27	26	25	22	21
FSU-12	115	120	90	75	70	60
SUBTOTAL	115	120	90	75	70	60
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	55	56	52	60	62	64
SUBTOTAL	55	56	52	60	62	64
TOTAL	3,134	3,360	3,607	3,724	3,822	3,915

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

TURKEY MEAT CONSUMPTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 PRELIM	1993 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	117	119	125	126	129	134
MEXICO	18	14	15	41	48	60
UNITED STATES	1,744	1,863	1,991	2,060	2,092	2,158
SUBTOTAL	1,879	1,996	2,131	2,227	2,269	2,352
SOUTH AMERICA						
BRAZIL	46	51	55	58	60	60
SUBTOTAL	46	51	55	58	60	60
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	17	18	19	22	22	22
DENMARK	2	4	6	7	8	9
FRANCE	268	301	315	330	345	357
GERMANY	145	172	210	242	265	287
GREECE	3	4	4	4	5	6
IRELAND	14	14	14	14	14	14
ITALY	251	256	272	265	268	268
NETHERLANDS	17	20	27	30	32	33
PORTUGAL	28	29	30	33	31	32
SPAIN	25	31	44	39	43	46
UNITED KINGDOM	189	209	215	224	219	227
SUBTOTAL	959	1,058	1,156	1,210	1,252	1,301
EASTERN EUROPE						
POLAND	15	15	13	16	16	15
FOR. YUGOSLAVIA	15	12	12	11	8	9
SUBTOTAL	30	27	25	27	24	24
FSU-12	117	120	92	75	72	60
SUBTOTAL	117	120	92	75	72	60
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	45	44	44	55	56	57
SUBTOTAL	45	44	44	55	56	57
TOTAL	3,076	3,296	3,503	3,652	3,733	3,854

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

TURKEY MEAT EXPORTS

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 PRELIM	1993 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	5	6	5	7	5	5
UNITED STATES	23	19	24	47	58	64
SUBTOTAL	28	25	29	54	63	69
SOUTH AMERICA						
BRAZIL	4	4	5	5	5	5
SUBTOTAL	4	4	5	5	5	5
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	4	5	7	7	7	8
DENMARK	1	1	0	1	1	1
FRANCE	69	95	123	150	180	200
GERMANY	11	11	14	14	15	17
GREECE	11	11	13	14	0	0
IRELAND	3	3	3	3	3	3
ITALY	7	12	17	19	17	17
NETHERLANDS	25	25	28	32	35	37
SPAIN	1	0	0	1	1	1
UNITED KINGDOM	30	33	29	39	43	41
SUBTOTAL	162	196	234	280	302	325
EX INTRA-EC TRADE	51	62	82	92	100	107
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	12	10	8	7	6	6
SUBTOTAL	12	10	8	7	6	6
TOTAL	206	235	276	346	376	405
TOTAL (EXCL INTRA-EC TRADE)	95	101	124	158	174	187

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

TURKEY MEAT IMPORTS

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 PRELIM	1993 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	2	3	4	5	5	5
MEXICO	4	5	7	29	34	40
SUBTOTAL	6	8	11	34	39	45
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	15	17	22	25	25	26
DENMARK	1	2	3	4	4	4
FRANCE	5	9	6	5	5	5
GERMANY	60	65	79	105	115	126
GREECE	0	1	1	2	2	3
IRELAND	1	1	1	1	1	1
ITALY	8	11	10	11	12	12
NETHERLANDS	14	17	25	29	33	35
PORTUGAL	0	0	0	2	2	0
SPAIN	5	10	15	13	16	17
UNITED KINGDOM	7	10	21	23	20	20
SUBTOTAL	116	143	183	220	235	249
EX INTRA-EC TRADE	20	25	27	25	33	28
FSU-12	2	0	2	0	2	2
SUBTOTAL	2	0	2	0	2	2
ASIA						
SOUTH KOREA, REP OF	0	0	0	0	1	2
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	0	1	2
TOTAL	124	151	196	254	277	298
TOTAL (EXCL INTRA-EC TRADE)	28	33	40	59	75	77

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

EGG PRODUCTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(MILLION PIECES)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 PRELIM	1993 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	5,721	5,719	5,661	5,666	5,680	5,630
MEXICO	17,859	17,950	18,040	19,840	20,500	21,110
UNITED STATES	69,410	67,178	67,984	69,094	70,243	70,200
SUBTOTAL	92,990	90,847	91,685	94,600	96,423	96,940
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	3,300	3,350	3,900	4,550	4,600	4,730
BRAZIL	14,850	12,174	13,454	13,655	14,200	14,750
VENEZUELA	2,700	2,600	1,146	1,928	2,223	2,400
SUBTOTAL	20,850	18,124	18,500	20,133	21,023	21,880
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
BELGIUM–LUXEM.	2,830	2,724	2,941	3,134	3,165	3,197
DENMARK	1,366	1,410	1,409	1,435	1,470	1,495
FRANCE	15,300	15,050	14,629	15,300	15,500	15,700
GERMANY	17,960	17,794	16,800	15,525	15,750	15,600
GREECE	2,485	2,507	2,566	2,514	2,500	2,550
IRELAND	640	640	640	640	640	640
ITALY	11,234	11,223	11,454	11,568	11,570	11,570
NETHERLANDS	10,761	10,660	10,801	10,762	11,000	10,800
PORTUGAL	1,633	1,520	1,590	1,671	1,750	1,700
SPAIN	10,856	10,140	10,659	10,184	10,300	10,400
UNITED KINGDOM	11,736	10,547	10,658	11,006	11,416	11,420
SUBTOTAL	86,801	84,215	84,147	83,739	85,061	85,072
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
AUSTRIA	1,757	1,695	1,664	1,691	1,696	1,700
FINLAND	1,304	1,288	1,232	1,077	1,045	990
SWITZERLAND	708	693	635	628	628	631
SUBTOTAL	3,769	3,676	3,531	3,396	3,369	3,321
EASTERN EUROPE						
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	5,596	5,628	5,665	5,325	5,320	5,320
BULGARIA	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850
ROMANIA	7,650	7,600	7,100	6,900	7,100	7,200
HUNGARY	4,695	4,250	4,300	4,200	4,100	4,100
POLAND	8,220	8,200	7,649	6,500	7,000	7,500
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	4,972	4,700	4,566	4,420	4,290	4,300
SUBTOTAL	33,983	33,228	32,130	30,195	30,660	31,270
FSU–12	82,204	82,033	79,086	76,675	68,980	65,250
SUBTOTAL	82,204	82,033	79,086	76,675	68,980	65,250
BALTIC STATES	2,846	2,821	2,639	2,560	2,370	2,280
SUBTOTAL	2,846	2,821	2,639	2,560	2,370	2,280
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	1,902	1,898	1,843	1,797	1,873	1,841
SAUDI ARABIA	2,765	2,800	2,900	2,990	3,000	3,040
TURKEY	6,200	7,200	7,500	7,300	8,000	8,100
SUBTOTAL	10,867	11,898	12,243	12,087	12,873	12,981
AFRICA						
ALGERIA	3,200	3,400	3,470	3,600	3,650	3,650
EGYPT	2,840	3,000	3,200	2,900	2,950	3,000
SO. AFRICA, REP OF	3,723	4,012	4,164	4,260	4,315	4,355
SUBTOTAL	9,763	10,412	10,834	10,760	10,915	11,005
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	139,100	140,900	158,920	185,000	195,000	205,000
HONG KONG	40	34	34	33	33	33
JAPAN	40,137	40,383	39,850	41,700	43,000	43,000
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	7,204	6,919	7,145	7,770	8,000	8,500
TAIWAN	4,400	4,450	4,500	4,500	4,550	4,800
SUBTOTAL	190,881	192,686	210,449	239,003	250,583	261,333
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA	3,238	3,286	3,468	3,540	3,710	3,784
SUBTOTAL	3,238	3,286	3,468	3,540	3,710	3,784
TOTAL	538,192	533,226	548,712	576,688	585,967	595,116

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

EGG CONSUMPTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(IN MILLION PIECES)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 PRELIM	1993 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	4,630	4,435	4,300	4,280	4,220	4,200
MEXICO	16,490	16,233	16,281	17,839	18,452	19,062
UNITED STATES	60,492	58,708	58,732	58,756	59,677	59,464
SUBTOTAL	81,612	79,376	79,313	80,875	82,349	82,726
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	2,985	3,050	3,100	3,750	3,800	3,700
BRAZIL	14,850	12,174	13,450	13,635	14,178	14,725
VENEZUELA	2,321	2,325	1,030	1,829	2,131	2,290
SUBTOTAL	20,156	17,549	17,580	19,214	20,109	20,715
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	2,277	2,000	2,174	2,276	2,279	2,252
DENMARK	1,142	1,128	982	1,011	1,050	1,090
FRANCE	14,600	14,626	13,759	14,200	14,300	14,300
GERMANY	21,325	20,747	20,270	19,457	19,496	19,418
GREECE	2,380	2,400	2,400	2,450	2,430	2,430
IRELAND	798	798	798	798	798	798
ITALY	10,904	9,714	9,613	9,732	9,740	9,740
NETHERLANDS	2,798	2,704	2,644	2,571	2,525	2,450
PORTUGAL	1,400	1,329	1,364	1,391	1,452	1,432
SPAIN	10,043	9,657	10,144	9,474	9,717	9,922
UNITED KINGDOM	11,598	9,889	10,135	9,084	9,493	9,500
SUBTOTAL	79,265	74,992	74,283	72,444	73,280	73,332
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
AUSTRIA	1,734	1,674	1,649	1,649	1,645	1,640
FINLAND	910	881	832	800	800	800
SWEDEN	1,075	1,189	1,147	1,125	1,128	1,129
SUBTOTAL	3,719	3,744	3,628	3,574	3,573	3,569
EASTERN EUROPE						
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	5,310	5,393	5,345	5,211	5,180	5,170
BULGARIA	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,200
ROMANIA	5,665	5,620	5,490	6,950	7,050	7,202
HUNGARY	3,070	3,025	3,000	2,900	2,900	2,900
POLAND	7,250	7,459	6,956	6,277	6,485	6,760
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	4,275	3,975	3,991	4,397	4,301	4,282
SUBTOTAL	27,820	27,722	27,032	27,985	28,166	28,514
FSU-12	75,188	74,234	72,907	72,260	69,801	67,450
BALTIC STATES	2,090	2,201	2,046	2,068	1,739	1,550
SUBTOTAL	77,278	76,435	74,953	74,328	71,540	69,000
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	1,600	1,520	1,551	1,730	1,871	1,736
SAUDI ARABIA	1,681	2,400	2,470	2,525	2,590	2,590
TURKEY	5,496	5,637	6,570	7,300	7,500	7,600
SUBTOTAL	8,777	9,557	10,591	11,555	11,961	11,926
AFRICA						
ALGERIA	2,600	2,820	2,900	3,000	3,050	3,000
EGYPT	2,649	3,000	2,800	2,550	2,595	2,640
SO. AFRICA, REP OF	2,989	3,227	3,488	3,533	3,599	3,642
SUBTOTAL	8,238	9,047	9,188	9,083	9,244	9,282
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	135,130	137,100	154,180	173,377	182,370	191,780
HONG KONG	1,482	1,364	1,401	1,466	1,470	1,478
JAPAN	29,750	30,000	29,100	29,800	30,000	30,300
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	6,992	6,701	6,810	7,370	7,600	8,080
TAIWAN	3,784	3,834	3,840	3,845	3,890	3,900
SUBTOTAL	177,138	178,999	195,331	215,858	225,330	235,538
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA	2,747	2,794	3,017	3,097	3,230	3,290
SUBTOTAL	2,747	2,794	3,017	3,097	3,230	3,290
TOTAL	486,750	480,215	494,916	518,013	528,782	537,892

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

EGG EXPORTS

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(MILLION PIECES)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 PRELIM	1993 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	264	261	274	267	305	302
MEXICO	0	0	0	0	50	50
UNITED STATES	1,702	1,099	1,206	1,852	1,866	1,872
SUBTOTAL	1,966	1,360	1,480	2,119	2,221	2,224
SOUTH AMERICA						
BRAZIL	0	2	4	20	22	25
SUBTOTAL	0	2	4	20	22	25
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	1,377	1,712	1,687	1,714	1,751	1,820
DENMARK	107	143	197	178	202	202
FRANCE	514	571	893	1,048	1,200	1,200
GERMANY	1,204	1,537	1,880	1,300	1,350	1,300
GREECE	5	0	6	20	15	16
IRELAND	6	6	6	6	6	6
ITALY	14	50	56	29	28	28
NETHERLANDS	7,774	7,980	8,248	8,373	8,500	8,500
PORTUGAL	13	22	22	66	70	46
SPAIN	30	25	53	112	53	43
UNITED KINGDOM	286	410	620	243	315	340
SUBTOTAL	11,330	12,456	13,668	13,089	13,490	13,501
EX INTRA EC-TRADE	2,266	2,947	2,315	2,423	2,317	1,986
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
FINLAND	316	326	329	208	173	115
SUBTOTAL	316	326	329	208	173	115
FSU-12	0	20	20	10	5	1
SUBTOTAL	0	20	20	10	5	1
EASTERN EUROPE						
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	85	35	120	148	150	150
BULGARIA	310	310	310	310	310	300
ROMANIA	525	535	0	0	0	0
POLAND	30	15	107	10	10	20
HUNGARY	160	125	100	95	95	95
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	300	10	6	70	8	5
SUBTOTAL	1,410	1,030	643	633	573	570
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	123	145	46	67	105	105
SAUDI ARABIA	168	166	203	173	198	209
TURKEY	201	1,214	47	16	22	22
SUBTOTAL	492	1,525	296	256	325	336
AFRICA						
SO. AFRICA, REP OF	0	0	0	111	92	86
SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	111	92	86
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	1,145	814	786	788	780	770
HONG KONG	47	55	45	35	42	44
JAPAN	2	4	2	2	2	2
TAIWAN	26	26	0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL	1,220	899	833	936	916	902
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA	99	100	38	13	41	44
SUBTOTAL	99	100	38	13	41	44
TOTAL	16,833	17,718	17,311	17,284	17,766	17,718
TOTAL (EXCL INTRA-EC TRADE)	7,769	8,209	5,958	6,618	6,593	6,203

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

EGG IMPORTS

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(MILLION PIECES)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 PRELIM	1993 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	409	409	430	404	450	450
MEXICO	202	164	136	90	93	93
UNITED STATES	64	302	109	28	38	38
SUBTOTAL	675	573	566	494	543	543
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	10	5	5	25	30	16
VENEZUELA	5	3	0	46	75	90
SUBTOTAL	15	8	5	71	105	106
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	999	1,153	1,083	1,026	1,040	1,055
DENMARK	138	108	152	155	170	170
FRANCE	1,162	1,327	1,253	1,238	1,220	1,220
GERMANY	5,609	5,358	5,700	5,763	5,760	5,760
GREECE	50	20	33	41	41	44
IRELAND	210	210	210	210	210	210
ITALY	944	1,133	919	936	950	950
NETHERLANDS	407	622	746	857	700	800
PORTUGAL	1	17	12	8	6	6
SPAIN	138	471	371	235	300	400
UNITED KINGDOM	674	824	1,415	967	910	912
SUBTOTAL	10,332	11,243	11,894	11,436	11,307	11,527
EX INTRA EC-TRADE	625	939	643	604	561	578
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
AUSTRIA	115	350	413	256	340	389
SWITZERLAND	838	686	735	770	778	778
SUBTOTAL	953	1,036	1,148	1,026	1,118	1,167
FSU-12	167	199	200	120	78	70
SUBTOTAL	167	199	200	120	78	70
EASTERN EUROPE						
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	50	16	86	25	9	7
POLAND	0	0	60	514	215	65
SUBTOTAL	50	16	146	539	224	72
MIDDLE EAST						
SAUDI ARABIA	51	29	29	66	36	31
TURKEY	7	1	5	11	5	5
SUBTOTAL	58	30	34	77	41	36
AFRICA						
ALGERIA	98	119	120	130	130	130
EGYPT	69	20	0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL	167	139	120	130	130	130
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	4	23	53	50	50	50
HONG KONG	1,709	1,605	1,631	1,690	1,700	1,710
JAPAN	3,265	3,844	3,413	4,806	3,320	4,020
SUBTOTAL	4,978	5,472	5,097	6,546	5,070	5,780
TOTAL	17,395	18,716	19,210	20,439	18,616	19,431
TOTAL (EXCL INTRA-EC TRADE)	7,688	8,412	7,959	9,607	7,870	8,482

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

EGGS: TOTAL UTILIZATION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(MILLION PIECES)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 PRELIM	1993 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	5,848	5,826	5,805	6,072	6,140	6,075
MEXICO	18,113	18,175	19,929	19,930	20,593	21,203
UNITED STATES	69,650	67,662	68,220	69,261	70,605	70,672
SUBTOTAL	93,611	91,663	93,954	95,263	97,338	97,950
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	3,310	3,355	3,437	4,050	4,100	4,000
BRAZIL	14,850	12,174	13,450	13,635	14,178	14,725
VENEZUELA	2,680	2,606	1,147	1,974	2,298	2,490
SUBTOTAL	20,840	18,135	18,034	19,659	20,576	21,215
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOUI	2,452	2,165	2,337	2,446	2,454	2,432
DENMARK	1,266	1,260	1,135	1,161	1,199	1,252
FRANCE	15,580	15,687	14,959	15,415	15,500	15,500
GERMANY	22,373	21,510	21,020	20,114	20,160	20,060
GREECE	2,490	2,515	2,490	2,550	2,525	2,525
IRELAND	841	841	841	841	841	841
ITALY	11,504	10,356	10,337	10,455	10,463	10,463
NETHERLANDS	3,394	3,302	3,299	3,246	3,200	3,100
PORTUGAL	1,616	1,510	1,576	1,608	1,680	1,656
SPAIN	10,964	10,586	10,977	10,307	10,547	10,757
UNITED KINGDOM	12,488	10,689	11,247	10,299	10,493	10,472
SUBTOTAL	84,968	80,421	80,218	78,442	79,062	79,058
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
AUSTRIA	1,811	1,751	1,728	1,947	2,036	2,089
FINLAND	932	891	846	812	812	810
SWITZERLAND	1,551	1,379	1,368	1,402	1,404	1,408
SUBTOTAL	4,294	4,021	3,942	4,161	4,252	4,307
EASTERN EUROPE						
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	5,511	5,593	5,545	5,359	5,330	5,320
HUNGARY	4,570	4,125	4,200	4,119	4,005	4,100
POLAND	7,721	7,930	7,352	6,697	6,895	7,195
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	4,625	4,555	4,576	4,467	4,309	4,312
SUBTOTAL	22,427	22,203	21,673	20,642	20,539	20,927
FSU-12	81,887	81,570	79,505	76,990	74,095	73,000
BALTIC STATES	2,200	2,300	2,300	2,200	2,200	1,900
SUBTOTAL	84,087	83,870	81,805	79,190	76,295	74,900
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	1,776	1,751	1,806	1,797	1,851	1,841
SAUDI ARABIA	2,656	2,652	2,750	2,805	2,880	2,880
TURKEY	5,856	6,037	7,058	7,845	8,100	8,200
SUBTOTAL	10,288	10,440	11,614	12,447	12,831	12,921
AFRICA						
ALGERIA	3,297	3,519	3,600	3,720	3,770	3,800
EGYPT	2,889	3,000	3,177	2,880	2,930	2,980
SO. AFRICA, REP OF	3,635	3,910	4,047	4,121	4,194	4,242
SUBTOTAL	9,821	10,429	10,824	10,721	10,894	11,022
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	137,959	140,109	158,187	184,262	194,270	204,280
HONG KONG	1,509	1,385	1,420	1,488	1,491	1,499
JAPAN	31,210	31,460	30,465	31,260	31,510	31,810
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	7,202	6,921	7,140	7,770	8,000	8,500
TAIWAN	4,004	4,054	3,840	3,845	3,890	3,900
SUBTOTAL	181,884	183,929	201,052	228,625	239,161	249,989
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA	3,147	3,186	3,430	3,527	3,673	3,742
SUBTOTAL	3,147	3,186	3,430	3,527	3,673	3,742
TOTAL	515,367	508,297	526,546	552,677	564,621	576,031

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

PER CAPITA TOTAL POULTRY MEAT CONSUMPTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(IN KILOGRAMS, IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 PRELIM	1993 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	27	27	28	28	28	28
MEXICO	8	8	8	10	12	12
UNITED STATES	37	40	40	42	43	45
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	14	14	10	13	17	16
BRAZIL	12	13	14	15	17	18
VENEZUELA	20	14	10	14	15	15
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	17	16	15	15	16	16
DENMARK	12	12	12	13	13	13
FRANCE	20	21	21	22	22	22
GERMANY	11	11	11	12	13	13
GREECE	15	16	16	16	17	17
IRELAND	18	18	23	23	23	24
ITALY	18	18	19	18	19	19
NETHERLANDS	15	16	17	18	18	18
PORTUGAL	20	20	21	22	22	23
SPAIN	23	23	23	24	24	24
UNITED KINGDOM	21	19	20	22	23	23
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
AUSTRIA	12	12	12	13	13	14
FINLAND	6	6	7	7	8	8
EASTERN EUROPE						
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	13	14	13	13	13	14
HUNGARY	24	23	23	20	20	22
POLAND	9	9	8	8	9	9
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	14	13	12	10	9	9
FSU-12	12	12	12	11	11	11
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	38	34	41	39	38	37
SAUDI ARABIA	31	27	27	28	28	28
TURKEY	4	5	5	5	6	6
AFRICA						
EGYPT	6	5	4	4	4	4
SO. AFRICA, REP OF	16	15	14	14	13	13
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	3	3	3	3	4	4
HONG KONG	29	33	34	37	36	36
JAPAN	14	14	14	14	14	14
SINGAPORE	37	36	35	37	35	35
TAIWAN	21	23	23	23	24	24
THAILAND	8	8	8	9	9	10
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA	25	25	24	24	25	25

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

PER CAPITA BROILER MEAT CONSUMPTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(IN KILOGRAMS, IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 PRELIM	1993 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	23	22	23	23	23	23
MEXICO	7	8	8	9	11	11
UNITED STATES	29	31	31	33	35	36
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	13	13	9	13	16	16
BRAZIL	12	13	13	15	16	17
VENEZUELA	20	14	10	14	15	15
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	15	13	12	12	12	13
DENMARK	10	9	9	10	10	10
FRANCE	10	11	11	11	11	11
GERMANY	6	7	7	7	7	7
GREECE	14	14	14	14	14	14
IRELAND	12	13	13	13	13	13
ITALY	11	11	11	11	11	11
NETHERLANDS	12	12	13	13	14	14
PORTUGAL	17	18	18	19	19	20
SPAIN	20	21	21	22	22	22
UNITED KINGDOM	16	15	15	17	18	18
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
AUSTRIA	8	8	8	8	8	8
FINLAND	5	6	6	6	7	7
EASTERN EUROPE						
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	10	10	10	10	10	10
HUNGARY	21	21	20	15	15	16
POLAND	6	6	5	5	5	5
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	11	10	10	8	7	7
FSU-12	7	7	7	7	6	6
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	25	24	26	27	26	26
SAUDI ARABIA	30	27	27	29	28	28
TURKEY	3	3	5	5	5	5
AFRICA						
EGYPT	5	4	3	3	3	3
SO. AFRICA, REP OF	14	13	13	13	12	12
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	1	1	2	2	2	2
HONG KONG	22	26	27	29	29	29
JAPAN	13	13	13	13	13	13
SINGAPORE	32	32	33	33	32	31
TAIWAN	15	16	18	18	19	20
THAILAND	8	8	8	8	9	9
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA	22	22	22	22	22	23

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

PER CAPITA TURKEY MEAT CONSUMPTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(IN KILOGRAMS, IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 PRELIM	1993 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	5	5	5	5	5	5
MEXICO	0	0	0	0	1	1
UNITED STATES	8	8	8	8	8	8
SOUTH AMERICA						
BRAZIL	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	2	2	2	2	2	2
DENMARK	0	1	1	1	2	2
FRANCE	5	5	6	6	6	6
GERMANY	2	2	3	3	3	4
GREECE	0	0	0	0	0	1
IRELAND	4	4	4	4	4	4
ITALY	4	5	5	5	5	5
NETHERLANDS	1	1	2	2	2	2
PORTUGAL	3	3	3	3	3	3
SPAIN	1	1	1	1	1	1
UNITED KINGDOM	3	4	4	4	4	4
EASTERN EUROPE						
POLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOR. YUGOSLAVIA	1	1	1	1	1	1
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	11	10	10	10	10	10

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

PER CAPITA EGG CONSUMPTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(IN KILOGRAMS, IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 PRELIM	1993 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	181	171	162	159	154	152
MEXICO	201	193	184	197	200	202
UNITED STATES	204	194	235	233	234	232
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	97	97	96	115	115	111
BRAZIL	103	83	88	88	90	91
VENEZUELA	127	124	52	91	103	108
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	222	195	210	219	219	216
DENMARK	223	220	191	196	203	209
FRANCE	262	262	243	249	250	248
GERMANY	265	253	255	243	243	240
GREECE	238	240	239	244	241	241
IRELAND	225	226	227	227	227	226
ITALY	190	169	167	168	168	168
NETHERLANDS	191	183	177	171	167	161
PORTUGAL	137	129	132	134	139	137
SPAIN	259	248	260	243	248	253
UNITED KINGDOM	172	173	177	158	164	163
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
AUSTRIA	229	220	214	211	209	207
FINLAND	185	178	167	160	160	159
EASTERN EUROPE						
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	341	346	341	332	329	328
HUNGARY	289	286	289	280	281	281
POLAND	193	198	183	164	169	175
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	183	169	168	184	179	177
FSU-12	273	269	253	242	231	230
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	381	356	402	381	394	353
SAUDI ARABIA	113	154	152	153	152	147
TURKEY	104	104	115	125	126	125
AFRICA						
EGYPT	52	58	52	46	46	46
SO. AFRICA, REP OF	82	86	88	87	86	85
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	126	126	136	151	156	161
HONG KONG	265	242	241	250	250	250
JAPAN	244	245	235	240	241	243
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA	169	170	177	179	184	185

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

MAJOR POULTRY MEAT EXPORTING COUNTRIES

1990–1991
METRIC TONS

CUTS & WHOLE BROILER MEAT EXPORTS
THAILAND
1990

IMPORTING COUNTRIES	METRIC TONS	PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS
JAPAN	108,121	78%
GERMANY	9,218	7%
HONG KONG	7,446	5%
NETHERLANDS	6,185	4%
SINGAPORE	5,239	4%
BELGIUM	689	0%
SAUDI ARABIA	275	0%
KUWAIT	156	0%
UNITED ARAB EM.	156	0%
OTHER COUNTRIES	1,374	1%
GRAND TOTAL	138,859	100%

CUTS & WHOLE BROILER MEAT EXPORTS
THAILAND
1991

IMPORTING COUNTRIES	METRIC TONS	PERCENTAGE OF EXPORT
JAPAN	137,305	84%
UNITED ARAB EM.	11,227	7%
SINGAPORE	4,512	3%
HONG KONG	4,446	3%
NETHERLANDS	2,178	1%
BELGIUM	536	0%
GERMANY	445	0%
KUWAIT	140	0%
SPAIN	138	0%
SAUDI ARABIA	135	0%
OTHER COUNTRIES	3,091	2%
GRAND TOTAL	164,153	100%

WHOLE BROILER MEAT EXPORTS
FRANCE
1990

IMPORTING COUNTRIES	METRIC TONS	PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS
SAUDI ARABIA	113,357	38%
UNITED ARAB EM.	22,419	8%
OMAN	14,527	5%
JORDAN	10,138	3%
SWITZERLAND	4,944	2%
OTHER COUNTRIES	37,558	13%
INTRA EC TRADE	94,327	32%
GRAND TOTAL	297,270	100%

WHOLE BROILER MEAT EXPORTS
FRANCE
1991

IMPORTING COUNTRIES	METRIC TONS	PERCENTAGE OF EXPORT
SAUDI ARABIA	108,108	33%
UNITED ARAB EM.	18,717	6%
OMAN	12,909	4%
JORDAN	16,027	5%
ANGOLA	12,285	4%
OTHER COUNTRIES	48,087	15%
INTRA EC TRADE	106,660	33%
GRAND TOTAL	322,793	100%

CUTS & WHOLE BROILER MEAT EXPORTS
BRAZIL
1990

IMPORTING COUNTRIES	METRIC TONS	PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS
SAUDI ARABIA	97,000	32%
GULF STATES	41,000	14%
JAPAN	36,059	12%
CUBA	26,440	9%
SINGAPORE	25,456	9%
HONG KONG	25,000	8%
FOR. SOVIET UNION	21,968	7%
OTHER COUNTRIES	26,386	9%
GRAND TOTAL	299,309	100%

CUTS & WHOLE BROILER MEAT EXPORTS
BRAZIL
1991

IMPORTING COUNTRIES	METRIC TONS	PERCENTAGE OF EXPORT
SAUDI ARABIA	124,919	39%
JAPAN	59,347	18%
HONG KONG	20,068	6%
CUBA	18,553	6%
UNITED ARAB EM.	17,609	5%
GERMANY	16,876	5%
YEMEN	13,097	4%
OTHER COUNTRIES	51,231	16%
GRAND TOTAL	321,700	100%

TOTAL POULTRY MEAT EXPORTS
HUNGARY
1990

IMPORTING COUNTRIES	METRIC TONS	PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS
FOR. SOVIET UNION	87,000	46%
GERMANY	29,000	15%
ITALY	17,000	9%
SWITZERLAND	9,000	5%
ROMANIA	9,000	5%
AUSTRIA	8,000	4%
CANARY ISLANDS	4,000	2%
LEBANON	4,000	2%
YUGOSLAVIA	4,000	2%
OTHER COUNTRIES	18,000	10%
GRAND TOTAL	189,000	100%

TOTAL POULTRY MEAT EXPORTS
HUNGARY
1991

IMPORTING COUNTRIES	METRIC TONS	PERCENTAGE OF EXPORT
GERMANY	40,000	28%
FOR. SOVIET UNION	17,000	12%
ITALY	12,000	8%
SWITZERLAND	10,000	7%
AUSTRIA	10,000	7%
ROMANIA	8,000	6%
LEBANON	4,000	3%
CANARY ISLANDS	3,000	2%
YUGOSLAVIA	1,000	1%
OTHER COUNTRIES	40,000	28%
GRAND TOTAL	145,000	100%

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

MAJOR POULTRY MEAT IMPORTING COUNTRIES

1991 IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

(METRIC TONS)

HONG KONG

SUPPLYING COUNTRIES	METRIC TONS	PERCENTAGE OF MARKET
UNITED STATES	108,044	39%
CHINA	69,264	25%
BRAZIL	20,206	7%
JAPAN	14,079	5%
FRANCE	8,745	3%
THAILAND	7,277	3%
GERMANY	7,219	3%
DENMARK	3,130	1%
OTHERS COUNTRIES	42,036	15%
GRAND TOTAL	**280,000**	100%

JAPAN

SUPPLYING COUNTRIES	METRIC TONS	PERCENTAGE OF MARKET
UNITED STATES	117,683	33%
THAILAND	128,882	36%
BRAZIL	52,534	15%
CHINA	31,761	9%
OTHERS COUNTRIES	26,140	7%
GRAND TOTAL	**357,000**	100%

SINGAPORE

SUPPLYING COUNTRIES	METRIC TONS	PERCENTAGE OF MARKET
UNITED STATES	22,148	43%
DENMARK	8,666	17%
NETHERLANDS	6,971	13%
THAILAND	3,884	7%
BRAZIL	3,659	7%
UNITED KINGDOM	2,326	4%
CHINA	1,898	4%
MALAYSIA	1,453	3%
FRANCE	505	1%
GERMANY	200	0%
HONG KONG	20	0%
OTHERS COUNTRIES	270	1%
GRAND TOTAL	**52,000**	100%

SAUDI ARABIA

SUPPLYING COUNTRIES	METRIC TONS	PERCENTAGE OF MARKET
BRAZIL	98,500	47%
FRANCE	97,169	47%
UNITED STATES	11,247	5%
THAILAND	135	5%
OTHERS COUNTRIES	1,000	0%
GRAND TOTAL	**208,051**	100%

CHINA

SUPPLYING COUNTRIES	METRIC TONS	PERCENTAGE OF MARKET
UNITED STATES	40,310	47%
NETHERLANDS	6,148	7%
FRANCE	5,864	7%
BRAZIL	4,827	6%
JAPAN	4,822	6%
THAILAND	4,434	5%
OTHERS COUNTRIES	19,595	23%
GRAND TOTAL	**86,000**	100%

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

(EX. INTRA EC TRADE)

SUPPLYING COUNTRIES	METRIC TONS	PERCENTAGE OF MARKET
HUNGARY	66,546	32%
UNITED STATES	27,784	13%
BRAZIL	25,286	12%
POLAND	20,524	10%
THAILAND	15,822	8%
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	8,258	4%
YUGOSLAVIA	7,954	4%
CHINA	3,084	1%
ARGENTINA	2,085	1%
BULGARIA	1,810	1%
ISRAEL	145	0%
OTHERS COUNTRIES	98,000	47%
GRAND TOTAL	**210,752**	100%

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES
DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

TOP TWENTY U.S. EXPORT MARKETS FOR CY 1987–91

BROILER MEAT

(METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK EQUIVALENTS)

BROILER PARTS:

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
COUNTRY	M.T	% OF U.S. EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T	% OF U.S. EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T	% OF U.S. EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T	% OF U.S. EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T	% OF U.S. EXPORTS
Japan	66,998	24%	Japan	91,481	30%	Japan	101,285	29%	Former Soviet Union	136,458	28%	Japan	122,430	23%
Hong Kong	54,705	19%	Hong Kong	45,688	15%	Hong Kong	74,553	21%	Japan	87,903	18%	Hong Kong	101,964	19%
Iraq	30,641	11%	Mexico	40,118	13%	Mexico	38,023	11%	Hong Kong	80,463	16%	Former Soviet Union	83,039	16%
Singapore	24,018	9%	Jamaica & Dep	26,030	9%	Canada	27,201	8%	Mexico	34,628	7%	Mexico	53,816	10%
Jamaica & Dep	18,702	7%	Singapore	24,071	8%	Singapore	25,811	7%	Canada	30,437	6%	Canada	29,043	6%
Canada	15,157	5%	Canada	20,535	7%	Jamaica & Dep	21,077	6%	Singapore	21,256	4%	Singapore	20,795	4%
Egypt	14,994	5%	Leeward-Windward I	15,262	5%	Leeward-Windward I	15,428	4%	Leeward-Windward I	17,559	4%	Leeward-Windward I	18,699	4%
Mexico	11,244	4%	Netherlands Antilles	8,334	3%	Former Soviet Union	11,703	3%	Jamaica & Dep	12,921	3%	Jamaica & Dep	14,276	3%
Leeward-Windward I	10,544	4%	Egypt	6,587	2%	Netherlands Antilles	6,300	2%	Romania	12,001	2%	Spain	13,011	2%
Netherlands Antilles	7,879	3%	Spain	5,709	2%	French Pacific Islan	6,093	2%	Spain	10,071	2%	Netherlands Antilles	10,483	2%
Spain	5,109	2%	French Pacific Islan	5,319	2%	Spain	5,548	2%	Netherlands Antilles	7,615	2%	French Pacific Islan	6,280	1%
French Pacific Islan	4,566	2%	France	2,361	1%	Saudi Arabia	2,156	1%	French Pacific Islan	5,621	1%	Saudi Arabia	5,788	1%
Saudi Arabia	2,075	1%	United Kingdom	2,165	1%	Kuwait	1,911	1%	Saudi Arabia	5,326	1%	China (Mainland)	4,213	1%
United Kingdom	1,569	1%	Saudi Arabia	1,770	1%	Netherlands	1,800	1%	China (Mainland)	2,463	1%	Nicaragua	3,953	1%
France	1,517	1%	Iraq	1,745	1%	Bahamas, The	1,607	0%	Netherlands	2,397	0%	Peru	3,488	1%
Germany	1,430	1%	Bermuda	1,479	0%	United Arab Emirates	1,308	0%	United Arab Emirates	2,299	0%	Angola	3,097	1%
Netherlands	1,147	0%	Bahamas, The	1,401	0%	Bermuda	1,128	0%	Germany	2,266	0%	Portugal	2,983	1%
Taiwan	1,067	0%	Dominican Republic	1,274	0%	Barbados	976	0%	Bahamas, The	1,513	0%	Guyana	2,565	0%
United Arab Emirates	1,008	0%	Netherlands	1,235	0%	France	948	0%	Bermuda	1,460	0%	Yugoslavia	2,294	0%
Bermuda	979	0%	Germany	948	0%	Other Pacific Island	907	0%	Korea, Republic of	1,386	0%	United Arab Emirates	2,282	0%
SUB-TOTAL	275,349	98%	SUB-TOTAL	303,512	100%	SUB-TOTAL	345,763	98%	SUB-TOTAL	476,043	98%	SUB-TOTAL	504,499	96%
OTHER	5,500	2%	OTHER	1,500	0%	OTHER	7,500	2%	OTHER	12,000	2%	OTHER	23,060	4%
WORLD TOTAL	280,849	100%	WORLD TOTAL	305,012	100%	WORLD TOTAL	353,263	100%	WORLD TOTAL	488,043	100%	WORLD TOTAL	527,559	100%

WHOLE BROILERS:

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
COUNTRY	M.T	% OF U.S. EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T	% OF U.S. EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T	% OF U.S. EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T	% OF U.S. EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T	% OF U.S. EXPORTS
Iraq	23,990	40%	Japan	23,093	55%	Jamaica & Dep	3,635	23%	Japan	5,533	19%	Jordan	6,511	15%
Japan	11,228	19%	Mexico	4,419	11%	Canada	2,885	19%	Canada	4,371	15%	Mexico	5,761	13%
Egypt	10,340	17%	Canada	3,443	8%	Mexico	2,852	18%	Mexico	3,872	13%	Saudi Arabia	5,459	12%
Canada	5,796	10%	Iraq	1,745	4%	Dominican Republic	1,034	7%	Jordan	3,386	11%	United Arab Emirates	5,129	12%
Dominican Republic	1,470	2%	Egypt	1,173	3%	Micronesia, Federate	648	4%	Saudi Arabia	1,517	5%	Canada	3,471	8%
Mexico	1,346	2%	Netherlands Antilles	916	2%	Marshal Islands	609	4%	Oman	1,318	4%	Hong Kong	3,340	8%
Netherlands Antilles	906	2%	Jamaica & Dep	738	2%	Bermuda	522	3%	United Arab Emirates	1,271	4%	Japan	3,041	7%
Micronesia, Federate	659	1%	Trinidad and Tobago	681	2%	Netherlands Antilles	445	3%	Micronesia, Federate	1,244	4%	Oman	2,972	7%
Leeward-Windward I	566	1%	Singapore	652	2%	Leeward-Windward I	417	3%	Peru	926	3%	Micronesia, Federate	1,394	3%
Marshal Islands	552	1%	Dominican Republic	601	1%	Cayman Islands	395	3%	Kuwait	741	2%	Leeward-Windward I	850	2%
Hong Kong	399	1%	Hong Kong	571	1%	French Pacific Islan	385	2%	Marshal Islands	735	2%	Guatemala	814	2%
Bahamas, The	392	1%	Micronesia, Federate	507	1%	Bahamas, The	223	1%	Singapore	547	2%	Singapore	729	2%
French Pacific Islan	371	1%	Cayman Islands	445	1%	Saudi Arabia	176	1%	Bermuda	517	2%	Marshal Islands	686	2%
Cayman Islands	329	1%	Leeward-Windward I	362	1%	Palau	167	1%	Leeward-Windward I	437	1%	Bermuda	558	1%
Bermuda	301	1%	Kuwait	301	1%	Japan	155	1%	Netherlands Antilles	371	1%	Bahrain	552	1%
Jamaica & Dep	254	0%	Marshal Islands	254	1%	Korea, Republic of	136	1%	Bahrain	331	1%	Nicaragua	475	1%
Barbados	182	0%	Bahamas, The	249	1%	Singapore	105	1%	Bahamas, The	331	1%	Angola	329	1%
Colombia	164	0%	Guyana	237	1%	British Pacific Isla	101	1%	Surinam	306	1%	French Pacific Islan	269	1%
Ivory Coast	122	0%	Barbados	214	1%	Angola	79	1%	Cayman Islands	288	1%	Cayman Islands	268	1%
Palau	111	0%	Bermuda	198	0%	Ghana	68	0%	French Pacific Islan	275	1%	Palau	153	0%
SUB-TOTAL	59,478	99%	SUB-TOTAL	40,799	98%	SUB-TOTAL	15,037	97%	SUB-TOTAL	28,317	95%	SUB-TOTAL	42,761	96%
OTHER	673	1%	OTHER	1,000	2%	OTHER	486	3%	OTHER	1,553	5%	OTHER	1,564	4%
WORLD TOTAL	60,151	100%	WORLD TOTAL	41,799	100%	WORLD TOTAL	15,523	100%	WORLD TOTAL	29,870	100%	WORLD TOTAL	44,325	100%

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES
DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

TOP TWENTY U.S. EXPORT MARKETS FOR CY 1987–91

TURKEY MEAT

(METRIC TONS IN READY–TO–COOK EQUIVALENTS)

TURKEY PARTS:

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
COUNTRY	M.T	% OF U.S. EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T	% OF U.S. EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T	% OF U.S. EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T	% OF U.S. EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T	% OF U.S. EXPORTS
Germany	1,400	4%	Egypt	4,273	11%	Mexico	2,653	7%	Mexico	5,326	14%	Mexico	26,960	68%
United Kingdom	1,250	3%	Germany	3,064	8%	Canada	2,235	6%	Korea, Republic of	2,353	6%	Korea, Republic of	2,744	7%
Taiwan	1,200	3%	Mexico	2,672	7%	Hong Kong	1,418	4%	Hong Kong	2,219	6%	Canada	1,394	4%
Hong Kong	1,100	3%	France	1,800	5%	Western Samoa	1,136	3%	Germany	1,152	3%	Japan	1,261	3%
Canada	950	2%	United Kingdom	1,500	4%	Ivory Coast	777	2%	Former Soviet Union	1,056	3%	Hong Kong	1,100	3%
Egypt	800	2%	Ivory Coast	1,000	3%	Japan	750	2%	Japan	1,023	3%	Germany	605	2%
France	750	2%	Taiwan	800	2%	Micronesia, Federate	531	1%	Canada	708	2%	Micronesia, Federate	572	1%
Leeward–Windward I	600	2%	Japan	700	2%	Marshal Islands	506	1%	Western Samoa	624	2%	Marshal Islands	546	1%
Japan	545	1%	Hong Kong	670	2%	Leeward–Windward I	495	1%	Leeward–Windward I	575	1%	Jamaica & Dep	542	1%
Mexico	500	1%	Leeward–Windward I	600	2%	Former Soviet Union	458	1%	Marshal Islands	514	1%	Western Samoa	519	1%
Netherlands Antilles	470	1%	South Africa, Republ	500	1%	Switzerland	371	1%	Micronesia, Federate	396	1%	United Kingdom	421	1%
Western Samoa	450	1%	Netherlands Antilles	400	1%	Germany	342	1%	Singapore	311	1%	Leeward–Windward I	393	1%
Micronesia, Federate	400	1%	Netherlands	350	1%	Netherlands	303	1%	Greece	200	1%	Bahamas, The	287	1%
Marshal Islands	350	1%	Western Samoa	335	1%	South Africa, Republ	277	1%	Belgium–Luxembourg	185	0%	France	260	1%
Netherlands	300	1%	Canada	300	1%	Ghana	217	1%	Jamaica & Dep	184	0%	Taiwan	195	0%
Jamaica & Dep	250	1%	Togo	230	1%	Jamaica & Dep	200	1%	Netherlands	154	0%	Venezuela	180	0%
Singapore	200	1%	Marshal Islands	225	1%	France	184	0%	Venezuela	134	0%	Switzerland	171	0%
Dominican Republic	150	0%	Micronesia, Federate	200	1%	Togo	160	0%	Ghana	125	0%	Saudi Arabia	154	0%
Haiti	128	0%	French Pacific Islan	150	0%	Singapore	152	0%	Bahamas, The	91	0%	Singapore	119	0%
Western Africa, NEC	126	0%	Belgium–Luxembourg	100	0%	Saudi Arabia	141	0%	Romania	91	0%	Spain	108	0%
SUB–TOTAL	11,919	98%	SUB–TOTAL	19,869	99%	SUB–TOTAL	13,306	89%	SUB–TOTAL	17,421	95%	SUB–TOTAL	38,531	98%
OTHER	200	2%	OTHER	200	1%	OTHER	1,700	11%	OTHER	840	5%	OTHER	854	2%
WORLD TOTAL	12,119	100%	WORLD TOTAL	20,069	100%	WORLD TOTAL	15,006	100%	WORLD TOTAL	18,261	100%	WORLD TOTAL	39,385	100%

WHOLE TURKEYS:

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
COUNTRY	M.T	% OF U.S. EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T	% OF U.S. EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T	% OF U.S. EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T	% OF U.S. EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T	% OF U.S. EXPORTS
Japan	650	23%	Greece	458	14%	Mexico	1,185	29%	Mexico	1,797	31%	Mexico	2,056	27%
South Africa, Republ	500	17%	Mexico	441	13%	Leeward–Windward I	343	9%	South Africa, Republ	561	10%	Western Samoa	679	9%
Canada	450	16%	Haiti	418	12%	South Africa, Republ	317	8%	Japan	518	9%	Other Pacific Island	505	7%
French Pacific Islan	300	10%	Japan	322	10%	Canada	243	6%	Leeward–Windward I	387	7%	Greece	491	7%
Taiwan	105	4%	French Pacific Islan	285	8%	Greece	229	6%	Korea, Republic of	357	6%	Venezuela	423	6%
Hong Kong	100	3%	Panama	246	7%	Bahamas, The	198	5%	Greece	342	6%	Saudi Arabia	357	5%
Panama	95	3%	Bahamas, The	206	6%	Japan	140	3%	Hong Kong	250	4%	Canada	278	4%
Mexico	91	3%	Hong Kong	154	5%	Panama	138	3%	Panama	156	3%	Korea, Republic of	256	3%
Trinidad and Tobago	88	3%	Saudi Arabia	114	3%	Hong Kong	132	3%	Bahamas, The	150	3%	Japan	198	3%
Saudi Arabia	85	3%	Canada	91	3%	Bermuda	113	3%	Colombia	146	3%	Leeward–Windward I	195	3%
Greece	75	3%	Taiwan	64	2%	Taiwan	108	3%	Bermuda	145	3%	Peru	193	3%
Haiti	62	2%	Korea, Republic of	55	2%	Colombia	100	2%	Taiwan	129	2%	South Africa, Republ	178	2%
Bahamas, The	56	2%	Kuwait	52	2%	Singapore	84	2%	Singapore	110	2%	Trinidad and Tobago	149	2%
Kuwait	45	2%	Jamaica & Dep	49	1%	Saudi Arabia	71	2%	Western Samoa	104	2%	United Kingdom	146	2%
Switzerland	42	1%	Egypt	46	1%	Kuwait	54	1%	Spain	87	2%	Taiwan	144	2%
Bermuda	35	1%	Singapore	42	1%	Italy	48	1%	Saudi Arabia	84	1%	Panama	134	2%
Egypt	32	1%	Germany	36	1%	Trinidad and Tobago	47	1%	Netherlands Antilles	75	1%	Singapore	104	1%
United Arab Emirates	30	1%	Bermuda	34	1%	Dominican Republic	46	1%	Trinidad and Tobago	73	1%	Spain	100	1%
Italy	25	1%	Angola	28	1%	Cayman Islands	38	1%	Micronesia, Federate	72	1%	Bermuda	99	1%
Korea, Republic of	10	0%	Leeward–Windward I	19	1%	Spain	38	1%	Switzerland	69	1%	Netherlands Antilles	99	1%
SUB–TOTAL	2,876	100%	SUB–TOTAL	3,160	94%	SUB–TOTAL	3,672	91%	SUB–TOTAL	5,612	98%	SUB–TOTAL	6,784	90%
OTHER	5	0%	OTHER	204	6%	OTHER	363	9%	OTHER	130	2%	OTHER	753	10%
WORLD TOTAL	2,881	100%	WORLD TOTAL	3,364	100%	WORLD TOTAL	4,035	100%	WORLD TOTAL	5,742	100%	WORLD TOTAL	7,537	100%

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES
DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

TOP TWENTY U.S. EXPORT MARKETS FOR CY 1987–91

TABLE EGGS
(DOZENS)

TABLE EGGS:

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
COUNTRY	DOZ. PC.	% OF U.S. EXPORTS	COUNTRY	DOZ. PC.	% OF U.S. EXPORTS	COUNTRY	DOZ. PC.	% OF U.S. EXPORTS	COUNTRY	DOZ. PC.	% OF U.S. EXPORTS	COUNTRY	DOZ. PC.	% OF U.S. EXPORTS
Iraq	12,649,638	43%	Mexico	16,160,324	39%	Mexico	12,495,949	47%	Hong Kong	13,841,197	52%	Hong Kong	29,740,332	58%
Hong Kong	9,614,766	33%	Hong Kong	11,408,966	28%	Hong Kong	7,035,610	26%	Canada	7,397,721	28%	Canada	14,407,403	28%
Canada	3,278,105	11%	Iraq	5,645,053	14%	Canada	3,416,792	13%	Mexico	2,318,055	9%	Mexico	3,246,544	6%
Dominican Republic	764,467	3%	United Arab Emirates	2,335,126	6%	Haiti	948,793	4%	Haiti	415,527	2%	United Arab Emirates	1,037,220	2%
Haiti	645,614	2%	Canada	1,929,422	5%	Jamaica & Dep	682,147	3%	Bermuda	389,929	1%	Bermuda	383,602	1%
United Arab Emirates	611,162	2%	Jamaica & Dep	701,035	2%	Bermuda	418,850	2%	United Arab Emirates	369,869	1%	Brazil	352,613	1%
Mexico	427,287	1%	Haiti	633,206	2%	Netherlands Antilles	238,132	1%	Brazil	305,230	1%	Haiti	341,063	1%
Japan	200,883	1%	Bermuda	408,326	1%	Guyana	200,000	1%	Netherlands Antilles	225,296	1%	Oman	316,800	1%
Leeward–Windward I:	194,065	1%	Japan	190,155	0%	Brazil	191,609	1%	Marshal Islands	214,333	1%	Marshal Islands	247,485	0%
Marshal Islands	157,423	1%	Leeward–Windward I	189,026	0%	Marshal Islands	182,486	1%	Bahamas, The	179,375	1%	Leeward–Windward I	158,712	0%
Bermuda	145,591	0%	Oman	175,439	0%	Leeward–Windward I:	142,062	1%	Leeward–Windward I	137,180	1%	Italy	149,424	0%
Netherlands Antilles	138,566	0%	Israel	150,716	0%	Japan	113,285	0%	Israel	121,764	0%	Israel	134,872	0%
Barbados	122,096	0%	Marshal Islands	143,476	0%	Bahamas, The	93,414	0%	French Pacific Islan	85,470	0%	Japan	131,236	0%
Colombia	107,565	0%	Spain	140,386	0%	Oman	81,300	0%	Korea, Republic of	79,481	0%	Guyana	117,456	0%
Brazil	79,250	0%	Bahamas, The	97,404	0%	Colombia	75,802	0%	India	70,685	0%	Korea, Republic of	91,252	0%
Cayman Islands	72,674	0%	Barbados	96,000	0%	Micronesia, Federate	68,720	0%	Japan	53,354	0%	Colombia	80,245	0%
Brunei	42,000	0%	Colombia	95,353	0%	United Arab Emirates	52,480	0%	Panama	34,660	0%	India	74,175	0%
Germany	41,896	0%	Venezuela	89,703	0%	Barbados	46,410	0%	Barbados	26,933	0%	Austria	61,966	0%
Micronesia, Federate	32,895	0%	Brazil	78,035	0%	India	42,105	0%	Micronesia, Federate	26,400	0%	French Pacific Islan	54,785	0%
Israel	31,371	0%	Brunei	77,574	0%	Israel	37,438	0%	Other Pacific Island	24,044	0%	Surinam	31,957	0%
SUB–TOTAL	29,357,314	99%	SUB–TOTAL	40,744,725	99%	SUB–TOTAL	26,563,384	99%	SUB–TOTAL	26,316,503	100%	SUB–TOTAL	51,159,142	100%
OTHER	200,528	1%	OTHER	489,309	1%	OTHER	244,515	1%	OTHER	127,534	0%	OTHER	156,824	0%
WORLD TOTAL	29,557,842	100%	WORLD TOTAL	41,234,034	100%	WORLD TOTAL	26,807,899	100%	WORLD TOTAL	26,444,037	100%	WORLD TOTAL	51,315,966	100%

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES
DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY BROILER MEAT EXPORTS

TOP TWENTY EXTERNAL MARKETS FOR CY1987–91

(METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK EQUIVALENTS)

BROILER PARTS:

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
COUNTRY	M.T.	% OF EC EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T.	% OF EC EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T.	% OF EC EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T.	% OF EC EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T.	% OF EC EXPORTS
Hong Kong	8,895	15%	Hong Kong	14,607	18%	Hong Kong	16,524	28%	Hong Kong	21,336	19%	Hong Kong	28,516	21%
Singapore	6,727	11%	Singapore	7,017	9%	Singapore	9,282	16%	Singapore	7,406	6%	Singapore	9,520	7%
Togo	5,354	9%	Canary Islands	5,139	6%	Canary Islands	6,093	10%	Switzerland	3,685	3%	China	4,577	3%
Gabon	4,465	7%	Togo	3,296	4%	Switzerland	2,866	5%	China	3,161	3%	Ghana	3,371	2%
Cameroon	3,665	6%	Gabon	2,751	3%	Togo	2,565	4%	Canary Islands	2,538	2%	Switzerland	3,006	2%
Guadeloupe	3,494	6%	Switzerland	2,525	3%	Martinique	2,213	4%	Gabon	2,309	2%	Gabon	2,485	2%
Canary Islands	3,096	5%	Martinique	1,686	2%	Gabon	1,692	3%	Martinique	1,990	2%	Guadeloupe	2,317	2%
Martinique	2,533	4%	Reunion	1,379	2%	Reunion	1,686	3%	Guadeloupe	1,868	2%	Benin	2,044	1%
Switzerland	2,432	4%	Guadeloupe	1,314	2%	Liberia	1,551	3%	Reunion	1,506	1%	Martinique	2,027	1%
Reunion	1,918	3%	Liberia	1,275	2%	Guadeloupe	1,431	2%	Benin	1,428	1%	Reunion	1,722	1%
Ivory Coast	1,699	3%	Lebanon	1,119	1%	Saudi Arabia	891	1%	Brunei	1,258	1%	St. Vincent	1,148	1%
Benin	1,377	2%	Ivory Coast	935	1%	Brunei	877	1%	St. Vincent	984	1%	South Africa	1,023	1%
Senegal	1,189	2%	Brunei	839	1%	St. Vincent	831	1%	Ghana	895	1%	Canary Islands	1,010	1%
Brunei	937	2%	Grenada	753	1%	Grenada	750	1%	Barbados	878	1%	Brunei	986	1%
Grenada	885	1%	St. Vincent	618	1%	Barbados	676	1%	Grenada	726	1%	Barbados	944	1%
St. Vincent	800	1%	South Africa	594	1%	French Guiana	528	1%	French Guiana	605	1%	St. Lucia	880	1%
French Guiana	600	1%	Senegal	441	1%	St. Lucia	493	1%	St. Lucia	592	1%	Liberia	698	1%
South Africa	500	1%	French Guiana	408	1%	Senegal	483	1%	Senegal	406	0%	French Guiana	604	0%
St. Lucia	400	1%	Saudi Arabia	391	0%	Malaysia	367	1%	United States	387	0%	Senegal	546	0%
Greenland	300	0%	St. Lucia	384	0%	Ivory Coast	364	1%	South Africa	381	0%	Grenada	540	0%
OTHER COUNTRIES	10,000	16%	OTHER COUNTRIES	4,422	6%	OTHER COUNTRIES	4,938	8%	OTHER COUNTRIES	60,000	52%	OTHER COUNTRIES	70,000	51%
SUBTOTAL	61,266	100%	SUBTOTAL	80,000	100%	SUBTOTAL	59,500	100%	SUBTOTAL	114,339	100%	SUBTOTAL	137,984	100%
INTRA EC TRADE	95,000		INTRA EC TRADE	100,000		INTRA EC TRADE	136,000		INTRA EC TRADE	146,095		INTRA EC TRADE	166,000	
WORLD EXPORTS	156,266		WORLD EXPORTS	180,000		WORLD EXPORTS	195,500		WORLD EXPORTS	260,434		WORLD EXPORTS	303,984	

WHOLE BROILERS:

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
COUNTRY	M.T.	% OF EC EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T.	% OF EC EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T.	% OF EC EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T.	% OF EC EXPORTS	COUNTRY	M.T.	% OF EC EXPORTS
Saudi Arabia	103,000	36%	Saudi Arabia	91,761	30%	Saudi Arabia	89,415	26%	Saudi Arabia	113,649	33%	Saudi Arabia	108,362	28%
United Arab Emirates	28,986	10%	United Arab Emirates	34,447	11%	United Arab Emirates	35,739	10%	United Arab Emirates	37,067	11%	United Arab Emirates	33,104	9%
Zaire	21,458	7%	Zaire	18,861	6%	Zaire	20,444	6%	Oman	17,273	5%	Angola	18,440	5%
Kuwait	14,265	5%	Kuwait	15,737	5%	The Soviet Union	17,158	5%	Zaire	16,042	5%	Oman	17,877	5%
Qatar	9,619	3%	Oman	12,858	4%	Kuwait	15,810	5%	Jordan	10,139	3%	Jordan	17,080	4%
Oman	9,136	3%	Egypt	10,831	4%	Oman	15,117	4%	Kuwait	9,084	3%	Cuba	13,121	3%
Switzerland	8,544	3%	Switzerland	9,179	3%	Jordan	14,909	4%	For. Soviet Union	8,739	3%	For. Soviet Union	11,597	3%
South Africa	7,699	3%	Angola	7,998	3%	Egypt	9,910	3%	Singapore	8,592	2%	Congo	10,654	3%
Egypt	6,656	2%	Congo	6,333	2%	Singapore	9,424	3%	Congo	7,264	2%	Kuwait	10,172	3%
Iraq	4,783	2%	Singapore	5,549	2%	Angola	9,018	3%	Qatar	5,526	2%	Singapore	9,278	2%
Martinique	4,780	2%	North Yemen	5,407	2%	Switzerland	7,933	2%	Switzerland	5,211	2%	Zaire	8,783	2%
Guadeloupe	4,466	2%	Qatar	4,959	2%	Canary Islands	7,567	2%	Martinique	4,785	1%	Canary Islands	5,302	1%
Cameroon	4,378	2%	Martinique	4,949	2%	Congo	7,454	2%	Guadeloupe	4,738	1%	Switzerland	4,756	1%
Singapore	3,782	1%	Hong Kong	4,518	1%	Hong Kong	6,971	2%	Cuba	3,975	1%	Guadeloupe	4,714	1%
New Caledonia	3,260	1%	Guadeloupe	4,510	1%	Martinique	4,700	1%	New Caledonia	3,810	1%	Martinique	4,354	1%
Angola	3,031	1%	Canary Islands	3,772	1%	Qatar	4,662	1%	North Yemen	3,770	1%	Hong Kong	4,175	1%
Hong Kong	3,029	1%	South Africa	3,599	1%	Guadeloupe	4,624	1%	Hong Kong	3,578	1%	Qatar	4,154	1%
Reunion	2,700	1%	New Caledonia	3,326	1%	New Caledonia	3,711	1%	Reunion	2,887	1%	New Caledonia	3,698	1%
Canary Islands	2,500	1%	Reunion	2,365	1%	North Yemen	3,259	1%	French Guiana	2,876	1%	Reunion	3,518	1%
Gabon	2,200	1%	Bahrain	2,339	1%	Reunion	2,744	1%	Canary Islands	2,811	1%	French Guiana	2,921	1%
OTHER COUNTRIES	41,000	14%	OTHER COUNTRIES	54,000	18%	OTHER COUNTRIES	56,000	16%	OTHER COUNTRIES	75,000	22%	OTHER COUNTRIES	85,000	22%
SUB TOTAL	289,272	100%	SUB TOTAL	307,298	100%	SUB TOTAL	346,569	100%	SUB TOTAL	346,816	100%	SUB TOTAL	381,070	100%
INTRA EC TRADE	193,000		INTRA EC TRADE	206,000		INTRA EC TRADE	235,000		INTRA EC TRADE	242,872		INTRA EC TRADE	250,000	
WORLD EXPORTS	482,272		WORLD EXPORTS	513,298		WORLD EXPORTS	581,569		WORLD EXPORTS	589,688		WORLD EXPORTS	631,070	

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH
COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES
DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

FORMER SOVIET UNION PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION TABLES

Poultry production and distribution data for the Baltic states and Republics of the former Soviet Union are presented in the following tables. U.S.D.A. is in the process of gathering and processing data for the Baltic states and for each of the individual Republics of the former Soviet Union. The raw data used to construct the following tables originated from sources within the former Soviet Union, and represents FAS's current assessment of poultry output, consumption, and trade of the former Soviet Union. The information presented in the ensuing tables is still preliminary, and will be revised as new information becomes available. U.S.D.A. welcomes any comments, suggestions, or other information that could improve the accuracy of the data in these tables.

FORMER SOVIET UNION
PRELIMINARY
PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION TABLE
TOTAL POULTRY MEAT
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

RUSSIA

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	1,776	1,712	1,776	1,831	1,801	1,704	1,550
Imports	186	249	252	286	317	248	268
Intra–FSU Imports	75	126	124	135	106	155	147
TOTAL SUPPLY	1,962	1,961	2,028	2,117	2,118	1,952	1,818
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra–FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	1,704	1,802	1,866	1,929	1,899	1,864	1,758
Other Use, Losses	258	159	162	188	219	88	60
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1,962	1,961	2,028	2,117	2,118	1,952	1,818
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1,962	1,961	2,028	2,117	2,118	1,952	1,818

UKRAINE

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	694	673	704	731	708	671	600
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra–FSU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	694	673	704	731	708	671	600
Exports	15	36	42	35	9	74	44
Intra–FSU Exports	15	36	42	35	9	74	44
Human Domestic Consumption	590	585	609	634	627	570	538
Other Use, Losses	89	52	53	62	72	27	18
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	679	637	662	696	699	597	556
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	694	673	704	731	708	671	600

BYELARUS

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	128	130	133	142	142	137	130
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra–FSU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	128	130	133	142	142	137	130
Exports	36	43	47	49	45	47	46
Intra–FSU Exports	36	43	47	49	45	47	46
Human Domestic Consumption	80	80	79	85	87	86	81
Other Use, Losses	12	7	7	8	10	4	3
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	92	87	86	93	97	90	84
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	128	130	133	142	142	137	130

UZBEKISTAN

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	47	54	59	70	67	65	60
Imports	26	23	24	25	36	29	23
Intra–FSU Imports	10	12	12	12	12	18	12
TOTAL SUPPLY	73	77	83	95	103	94	83
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra–FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	63	71	76	87	92	90	80
Other Use, Losses	10	6	7	8	11	4	3
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	73	77	83	95	103	94	83
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	73	77	83	95	103	94	83

SOURCE: RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH

NOT OFFICIAL USDA DATA

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES
DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

FORMER SOVIET UNION
PRELIMINARY
PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION TABLE
TOTAL POULTRY MEAT
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

KYRGYZSTAN

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	191	198	201	210	202	200	190
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra-FSU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	191	198	201	210	202	200	190
Exports	26	38	38	41	34	45	45
Intra-FSU Exports	26	38	38	41	34	45	45
Human Domestic Consumption	143	147	150	154	151	148	140
Other Use, Losses	22	13	13	15	17	7	5
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	165	160	163	169	168	155	145
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	191	198	201	210	202	200	190

GEORGIA

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	37	41	36	37	38	26	20
Imports	22	19	23	20	3	13	16
Intra-FSU Imports	9	10	11	9	1	8	9
TOTAL SUPPLY	59	60	59	57	41	39	36
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra-FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	51	55	54	52	37	37	35
Other Use, Losses	8	5	5	5	4	2	1
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	59	60	59	57	41	39	36
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	59	60	59	57	41	39	36

AZERBAIJAN

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	56	59	59	58	54	52	45
Imports	28	23	28	30	27	22	7
Intra-FSU Imports	11	11	14	14	9	14	4
TOTAL SUPPLY	84	82	87	88	81	74	52
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra-FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	73	75	80	80	73	71	50
Other Use, Losses	11	7	7	8	8	3	2
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	84	82	87	88	81	74	52
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	84	82	87	88	81	74	52

LITHUANIA

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	45	49	53	57	56	54	48
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra-FSU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	45	49	53	57	56	54	48
Exports	13	17	20	22	20	22	19
Intra-FSU Exports	13	17	20	22	20	22	19
Human Domestic Consumption	28	29	30	32	32	31	28
Other Use, Losses	4	3	3	3	4	1	1
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	32	32	33	35	36	32	29
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	45	49	53	57	56	54	48

SOURCE: RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH

NOT OFFICIAL USDA DATA

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES
DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

FORMER SOVIET UNION
PRELIMINARY
PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION TABLE
TOTAL POULTRY MEAT
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

MOLDOVA

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	60	58	53	66	66	53	45
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra–FSU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	60	58	53	66	66	53	45
Exports	13	16	7	17	16	7	6
Intra–FSU Exports	13	15	7	17	16	7	6
Human Domestic Consumption	41	39	42	45	45	44	38
Other Use, Losses	6	3	4	4	5	2	1
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	47	42	46	49	50	46	39
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	60	58	53	66	66	53	45

LATVIA

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	40	43	42	43	40	39	37
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra–FSU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	40	43	42	43	40	39	37
Exports	10	15	13	12	8	10	11
Intra–FSU Exports	10	15	13	12	8	10	11
Human Domestic Consumption	26	26	27	28	29	28	25
Other Use, Losses	4	2	2	3	3	1	1
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	30	28	29	31	32	29	26
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	40	43	42	43	40	39	37

KIRGHIZIA

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	26	30	32	32	33	33	30
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra–FSU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	26	30	32	32	33	33	30
Exports	0	2	0	0	1	4	4
Intra–FSU Exports	0	2	0	0	1	4	4
Human Domestic Consumption	23	26	29	29	29	28	25
Other Use, Losses	3	2	3	3	3	1	1
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	26	28	32	32	32	29	26
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	26	30	32	32	33	33	30

TAJIKISTAN

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	16	14	14	15	15	8	10
Imports	7	6	6	6	5	11	6
Intra–FSU Imports	3	3	3	3	2	7	3
TOTAL SUPPLY	23	20	20	21	20	19	16
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra–FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	20	18	18	19	18	18	15
Other Use, Losses	3	2	2	2	2	1	1
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	23	20	20	21	20	19	16
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	23	20	20	21	20	19	16

SOURCE: RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH

NOT OFFICIAL USDA DATA

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES
DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

FORMER SOVIET UNION
PRELIMINARY
PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION TABLE
TOTAL POULTRY MEAT
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

ARMENIA

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	29	29	32	32	34	25	20
Imports	18	18	18	25	23	17	11
Intra-FSU Imports	7	9	9	12	8	11	6
TOTAL SUPPLY	47	47	50	57	57	42	31
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra-FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	41	43	46	52	51	40	30
Other Use, Losses	6	4	4	5	6	2	1
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	47	47	50	57	57	42	31
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	47	47	50	57	57	42	31

TURKMENISTAN

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	8	8	8	9	9	8	8
Imports	6	4	5	4	5	6	2
Intra-FSU Imports	2	2	2	2	2	4	1
TOTAL SUPPLY	14	12	13	13	14	14	10
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra-FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	12	11	12	12	13	13	10
Other Use, Losses	2	1	1	1	1	1	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	14	12	13	13	14	14	10
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	14	12	13	13	14	14	10

ESTONIA

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	20	21	22	25	22	22	21
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra-FSU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	20	21	22	25	22	22	21
Exports	5	7	8	11	8	8	8
Intra-FSU Exports	5	7	8	11	8	8	8
Human Domestic Consumption	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Other Use, Losses	2	1	1	1	1	1	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	15	14	14	14	14	14	13
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	20	21	22	25	22	22	21

TOTAL FORMER SOVIET UNION

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	3,173	3,119	3,224	3,358	3,287	3,097	2,814
Imports	175	169	179	210	277	130	150
TOTAL SUPPLY	3,348	3,288	3,403	3,568	3,564	3,227	2,964
Exports	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	2,908	3,020	3,131	3,251	3,196	3,081	2,866
Other Use, Losses	440	267	271	317	368	146	98
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	3,348	3,287	3,402	3,568	3,564	3,227	2,964
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3,348	3,288	3,403	3,568	3,564	3,227	2,964

SOURCE: RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

NOT OFFICIAL USDA DATA

FORMER SOVIET UNION
PRELIMINARY
PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION TABLE
TABLE EGGS
(MILLION PIECES)

RUSSIA

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	46,195	47,447	49,144	49,024	47,470	46,685	48,552
Imports	2,393	2,384	2,119	1,651	1,748	1,230	1,507
Intra-FSU Imports	2,053	2,031	1,800	1,363	1,411	951	1,187
TOTAL SUPPLY	48,588	49,831	51,263	50,675	49,218	47,915	50,059
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra-FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	44,139	45,234	46,311	45,447	44,913	44,538	43,175
Other Use, Losses	4,449	4,597	4,952	5,228	4,305	3,377	6,884
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	48,588	49,831	51,263	50,675	49,218	47,915	50,059
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	48,588	49,831	51,263	50,675	49,218	47,915	50,059

UKRAINE

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	17,297	17,425	17,672	17,393	16,287	15,287	16,000
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra-FSU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	17,297	17,425	17,672	17,393	16,287	15,287	16,000
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra-FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	14,059	14,375	14,576	14,409	14,088	13,977	13,665
Other Use, Losses	1,417	1,461	1,559	1,657	1,350	1,060	2,179
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	15,476	15,836	16,135	16,066	15,438	15,037	15,844
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	15,476	15,836	16,135	16,066	15,438	15,037	15,844

BYELARUS

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	3,406	3,495	3,572	3,651	3,657	3,703	3,814
Imports	45	60	52	24	0	0	0
Intra-FSU Imports	39	51	44	20	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	3,451	3,555	3,624	3,675	3,657	3,703	3,814
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra-FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	3,135	3,227	3,274	3,296	3,284	3,263	2,956
Other Use, Losses	316	328	350	379	315	247	471
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	3,451	3,555	3,624	3,675	3,599	3,510	3,427
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3,451	3,555	3,624	3,675	3,599	3,510	3,427

UZBEKISTAN

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	2,042	2,218	2,333	2,429	2,453	2,396	2,467
Imports	170	101	186	180	99	97	0
Intra-FSU Imports	145	86	158	149	80	75	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	2,212	2,319	2,519	2,609	2,552	2,493	2,467
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra-FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	2,009	2,105	2,276	2,340	2,329	2,317	2,096
Other Use, Losses	203	214	243	269	223	176	334
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2,212	2,319	2,519	2,609	2,552	2,493	2,430
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2,212	2,319	2,519	2,609	2,552	2,493	2,430

SOURCE: RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH

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DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

FORMER SOVIET UNION
PRELIMINARY
PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION TABLE
TABLE EGGS
(MILLION PIECES)

KYRGYZSTAN

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	4,096	4,189	4,201	4,233	4,204	4,053	4,174
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Intra–FSU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
TOTAL SUPPLY	4,096	4,189	4,201	4,233	4,204	4,053	4,203
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra–FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	3,579	3,579	3,669	3,644	3,662	3,608	3,625
Other Use, Losses	361	364	392	419	351	274	578
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	3,940	3,943	4,061	4,063	4,013	3,882	4,203
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3,940	3,943	4,061	4,063	4,013	3,882	4,203

GEORGIA

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	879	887	890	861	769	619	650
Imports	26	35	65	50	29	163	109
Intra–FSU Imports	22	30	55	41	23	126	86
TOTAL SUPPLY	905	922	955	911	798	782	759
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra–FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	822	837	863	817	728	727	655
Other Use, Losses	83	85	92	94	70	55	104
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	905	922	955	911	798	782	759
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	905	922	955	911	798	782	759

AZERBAIJAN

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	998	1,055	1,077	1,056	985	959	1,000
Imports	162	130	183	192	119	113	50
Intra–FSU Imports	139	111	155	158	96	87	40
TOTAL SUPPLY	1,160	1,185	1,260	1,248	1,104	1,072	1,050
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra–FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	1,054	1,076	1,138	1,119	1,007	996	906
Other Use, Losses	106	109	122	129	97	76	144
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1,160	1,185	1,260	1,248	1,104	1,072	1,050
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1,160	1,185	1,260	1,248	1,104	1,072	1,050

LITHUANIA

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	1,207	1,278	1,347	1,331	1,273	1,400	1,300
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra–FSU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1,207	1,278	1,347	1,331	1,273	1,400	1,300
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra–FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	936	987	967	1,018	946	956	804
Other Use, Losses	94	100	103	117	91	72	128
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1,030	1,087	1,070	1,135	1,037	1,028	932
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1,030	1,087	1,070	1,135	1,037	1,028	932

SOURCE: RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH

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DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

FORMER SOVIET UNION
PRELIMINARY
PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION TABLE
TABLE EGGS
(MILLION PIECES)

MOLDOVA

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	1,118	1,116	1,169	1,154	1,129	1,064	1,100
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra–FSU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1,118	1,116	1,169	1,154	1,129	1,064	1,100
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra–FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	948	876	932	921	828	820	787
Other Use, Losses	96	89	100	106	79	62	125
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1,044	965	1,032	1,027	907	882	912
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1,044	965	1,032	1,027	907	882	912

LATVIA

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	923	920	920	890	819	820	825
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra–FSU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	923	920	920	890	819	820	825
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra–FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	683	720	705	743	691	698	587
Other Use, Losses	69	73	75	85	66	53	94
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	752	793	780	828	757	751	681
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	752	793	780	828	757	751	681

KIRGHIZIA

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	573	612	665	704	714	663	700
Imports	52	47	66	84	80	64	143
Intra–FSU Imports	45	40	56	70	65	50	113
TOTAL SUPPLY	625	659	731	788	794	727	843
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra–FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	568	598	660	707	725	676	727
Other Use, Losses	57	61	71	81	69	51	116
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	625	659	731	788	794	727	843
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	625	659	731	788	794	727	843

TAJIKISTAN

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	554	578	632	618	592	502	510
Imports	17	8	28	68	0	61	36
Intra–FSU Imports	15	7	24	56	0	47	28
TOTAL SUPPLY	571	586	660	686	592	563	546
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra–FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	519	532	596	615	523	523	471
Other Use, Losses	52	54	64	71	50	40	75
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	571	586	660	686	573	563	546
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	571	586	660	686	573	563	546

SOURCE: RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH

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FORMER SOVIET UNION
PRELIMINARY
PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION TABLE
TABLE EGGS
(MILLION PIECES)

ARMENIA

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	608	637	618	561	518	525	560
Imports	0	0	0	32	0	0	0
Intra-FSU Imports	0	0	0	27	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	608	637	618	593	518	525	560
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra-FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	531	563	546	532	452	447	407
Other Use, Losses	54	57	58	61	43	34	65
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	585	620	604	593	495	481	472
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	585	620	604	593	495	481	472

TURKMENISTAN

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	301	319	328	328	327	294	300
Imports	50	36	56	104	76	102	84
Intra-FSU Imports	43	30	48	85	62	79	66
TOTAL SUPPLY	351	355	384	432	403	396	384
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra-FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	319	322	347	387	368	368	331
Other Use, Losses	32	33	37	45	35	28	53
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	351	355	384	432	403	396	384
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	351	355	384	432	403	396	384

ESTONIA

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	545	557	579	600	547	600	600
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra-FSU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	545	557	579	600	547	600	600
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra-FSU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Domestic Consumption	405	427	418	440	409	414	348
Other Use, Losses	41	43	45	51	39	31	55
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	446	470	463	491	448	445	403
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	446	470	463	491	448	445	403

TOTAL FORMER SOVIET UNION

YEAR	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Production	80,742	82,733	85,147	84,833	81,744	79,570	82,552
Imports	415	415	415	415	415	415	415
TOTAL SUPPLY	81,157	83,148	85,562	85,248	82,159	79,985	82,967
Exports	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Human Domestic Consumption	73,706	75,458	77,278	76,435	74,953	74,328	71,540
Other Use, Losses	7,430	7,669	8,263	8,792	7,185	5,636	11,406
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	81,136	83,127	85,541	85,227	82,138	79,964	82,946
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	81,157	83,148	85,562	85,248	82,159	79,985	82,967

SOURCE: RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH

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COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES
DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

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